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THE ROYAL TOWN OF SUTTON COLDFIELD

BOROUGH OF SUTTON COLDFIELD

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

AND

BOROUGH SCHOOL MEDICAL OFFICER

For the Year

1961

673





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JAMES R. PRESTON, B.Sc., M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H., F.R.F.P.S.G.

Medical Officer of Health

and

Borough School Medical Officer

Public Health Department

Council House

Sutton, Coldfield

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C O N T E N T S

	<i>Page</i>
Ambulance	26
Atmospheric Pollution	42, 43, 44
Births	10, 11, 13
Caravans and Camping Sites	42
Clinics and Treatment Centres	18, 19
Deaths	10 to 14
Diphtheria	23
Disinfestation	45
Dysentery	16
Factories and Workshops	40, 41
Food	52 to 65
General Statistics	9
Health Services	15 to 34
Home Help Service	29
Hospitals	20, 30
Housing	49 to 52
Ice Cream	54
Immunisation	23 to 25
Infant Mortality	10 to 14
Infectious Diseases	16, 17
Insect Control	45
Laboratory Facilities	15
Maternity and Child Welfare	18 to 22
Measles	16
Meat Infection	58, 59, 60
Milk	56, 57
Notification of Infectious Diseases	16
Outworkers	48
Pneumonia	16
Poliomyelitis	25
Prevention of damage by Pests	46
Prevention of Illness	26 to 32
Public Cleansing	39 to 45
Rivers and Streams	39
Rodent Control	45
Sanitary Circumstances	35 to 49
Sanitary Inspections	50, 51, 52
School Clinics	72
School Health Service	66 to 76
Shops and Offices	41
Sutton Coldfield Population	9
Swimming Baths	44
Tuberculosis	17
Vaccination	23 to 25
Vital Statistics	10 to 14
Water	35 to 39
Whooping Cough	24



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ANNUAL REPORT ON THE HEALTH OF THE ROYAL TOWN OF SUTTON COLDFIELD

By J. R. PRESTON, B.Sc., M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H., F.R.F.P.S.G.

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

*To the Mayor, Aldermen and Councillors of the Royal Town of
Sutton Coldfield.*

Mr. Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have pleasure in presenting my report on the Health of the Borough of Sutton Coldfield and of the work of the Health Department of the Council during 1961.

From 1948 until 1961 the personal health services in the Borough of Sutton Coldfield were the responsibility of the Warwickshire County Council and were administered in Sutton Coldfield by an Area Health Committee through an Area Health Scheme.

The County of Warwickshire as a whole was divided for Health purposes into seven areas of which the Borough of Sutton Coldfield was the smallest with a population at the inception of the Warwickshire Area Health Scheme of 46,190.

Fortunately the boundaries of the Sutton Coldfield Health Area and the Borough boundaries were coterminous and whilst the population was relatively small for an area scheme the Borough formed a tidy unit of administration. It must be remembered that the Borough was, prior to 1948, a Maternity and Child Welfare Authority and there was a considerable well of experience amongst the staff here which enabled the area health work to be taken with little difficulty.

Over the years, with the growth of the Borough to its present population of 75,000 the personal health services steadily expanded, as did the work on the environmental side, and with this growth, so have the staff steadily increased in numbers. However, although the County Council were in every way as helpful as they could be, there is no doubt that the area health committee, by the very nature of the area health scheme, were limited in their scope as a committee and got little satisfaction from their work because all the major decisions and even some of the minor ones were taken at County level. However, in April 1961 a scheme of Delegation of Health and Welfare came into operation which altered completely the administration of the personal health services in Sutton Coldfield. The Borough Council from that date became responsible

for the administration of these services subject to general financial control by the County Council and this in itself, I feel, was a step in the right direction. It stimulated in the Borough Council a greater general interest in these matters and it was now possible to take a more active part in their administration.

Whilst the Area Health Committee had the opportunity of being familiar with the personal health services, although not directly responsible, they had no responsibility before April 1961 for welfare and I think it is a most excellent thing that during the year under review the Borough Council have taken on the responsibilities of certain of the welfare services because, after all, welfare in particular is a field of endeavour which benefits more than others from local knowledge and interest. Support from local voluntary organisations and local enthusiasm which can play such an important part will be undoubtedly refreshed.

The Council's outlook on personal health and welfare is likely to be stimulated to new endeavours by the introduction of these schemes of delegation and I am certain nothing but good can arise from it.

It is hoped the County Council will support the many suggestions which undoubtedly will from time to time be put forward from the Borough Council for the improvement of the services in Sutton Coldfield and it is hoped they will, where possible, give every encouragement and financial support.

I would like to say that during the transition period from area health scheme to the delegation scheme of Health and Welfare the staff of the Health Department had to work under considerable difficulties because much new work was put upon them, particularly in the field of welfare, mental health and the care of the handicapped, but I am glad to say the staff rose magnificently to the challenge, and I am sure the Borough Council appreciate this.

In regard to the Maternity and Child Welfare Services there was little change in the actual work but in other fields, Mental Health, care of the blind, handicapped, deaf and so on, these services had not been administered locally before and naturally an increased load has been put on to the department.

The new Health and Welfare Committee of the Council have tackled their problems with great vigour and interest and I feel sure progress in the various fields will be steady and encouraging over the next few years.

One of the main difficulties at the inception of the Delegation was the question of stores for after-care equipment, and after considerable difficulties storage accommodation was found for all

the items of after care, and nursing equipment of considerable bulk, which were to be stored here for easy distribution to patients rather than storing at Warwick. I must say that I hope that better accommodation and storage will be available in the next few years because at the moment the stores are in five different places and this does not lead to efficiency. However, the Council are aware of this and will no doubt tackle the problem as soon as possible.

Whilst on this subject, I must say the accommodation in the Health Department up to the present time has been totally inadequate but steps are now being taken to provide the Borough Health Department with additional temporary accommodation which should be ready for occupation sometime early in 1963, which will, pending the building of a new much needed Council House, tide the situation over.

During 1961 with the tremendous growth of the Borough, a growth which I feel even surprised the Registrar General, when the Census figures were produced with a dramatic increase in the official population figure from 64,760 to 72,143, it is only natural the domiciliary midwifery service and indeed the institutional midwifery services were under considerable strain. At the end of the year there was no doubt that the midwives due to illness of staff, were hard pressed in coping with their work and I should like to pay a warm tribute to the midwifery staff for their efforts in coping with the situation. I would also like to mention that the Superintendent Nursing Officer had to lend a hand on many occasions and I think thanks are due to her for the time and energy she gave to this work.

The Sutton Coldfield Old People's Welfare Committee during the year once again gave considerable help and assistance to the Health Department in its work for the Welfare of the elderly.

The Committee's visiting service plays a most important part in bringing to light the needs of the old persons who may not wish, owing to a certain reticence, to ask for assistance.

The Old People's Welfare Committee has had electrical systems in houses of elderly checked and has had electric radiators supplied to replace paraffin heaters in some instances on the grounds of safety.

Recently efforts have been made to organise an afternoon centre at the Fellowship Hall and this is succeeding now so that two afternoons a week are available to the elderly for social contact and entertainment there.

Efforts are now being made to get a Luncheon Club going with the co-operation of the W.V.S. to fit in with the afternoon centre.

The Committee also have a Holidays and Entertainments Committee which arranged successful holidays this year at Weston-super-Mare and Blackpool and a fine Church Service.

The Old People's Coach as usual took a large number of old people on day outings.

The chiropody service, so well run by the Committee, is mentioned later in the report.

The Committee have considered the question of a laundry for the elderly who have difficulty in washing soiled bedclothes and other articles but meantime are not proposing to set up anything of this nature. However, they will no doubt look at this problem again.

I am sure that it would be the wish of the Old People's Welfare Committee when the Central Redevelopment plan is completed that a proper centre open daily for the elderly should be available in the central area—this to form a social, cultural and entertainment centre for the elderly in the hub of our community.

In conclusion I would like to thank the Chairman and Members of the Health Committee and the Health and Welfare Committee of the Borough Council for their most helpful co-operation throughout the year. I would also thank Dr. Wall and Dr. Tyler the Assistant Medical Officers and Mr. Impett the Chief Public Health Inspector for their conscientious work.

Finally my thanks go to the Public Health Inspectors and Clerical staff of the Health Department who work so willingly and who are so helpful in every way. It has given me great pleasure to work with them.

JAMES R. PRESTON,

Medical Officer of Health.

PUBLIC HEALTH COMMITTEE, 1961-62

His Worship the Mayor (Councillor D. V. Smallwood).

Councillor C. G. Jones (*Chairman*).

Alderman Taylor.

Alderman Mrs. Smith.

Councillor Hamilton.

Councillor Knight.

Councillor Musgrave.

Councillor King.

Councillor Baldwin.

Councillor Mrs. Dunnett.

Councillor Mrs. Carpenter.

HEALTH AND WELFARE COMMITTEE, 1961-62

His Worship the Mayor (Councillor D. V. Smallwood).

Alderman Mrs. K. E. Smith (*Chairman*).

Alderman Mrs. Grounds.

Councillor Brassington.

Councillor Jones.

Councillor Musgrave.

Councillor Revell.

Councillor Grealey.

Councillor Grove.

Councillor Mrs. Dunnett.

Councillor Mrs. Carpenter.

STAFF OF HEALTH AND WELFARE DEPARTMENT, 1961

<i>Medical Officer of Health</i>	-	-	Dr. J. R. PRESTON, B.Sc., M.B., Ch.B., F.R.F.P.S., D.P.H.
<i>Assistant Medical Officers</i>	-	-	Dr. J. P. WALL, M.B., Ch. B. Dr. J. B. TYLER, M.B.B.S. L.R.C.P., M.R.C.S. (commenced 1/11/1961).
<i>Part-time Medical Officers</i>	-	-	Dr. E. M. STOCKWIN. Dr. L. P. JAMES. Dr. S. HOWELL. Dr. M. RICHARDS.
<i>Chief Public Health Inspector</i>	-	-	C. E. IMPETT, <i>a, b and c.</i>
<i>Deputy Chief Public Health Inspector</i>	-	-	H. T. MITCHELL, <i>a, b, c and d.,</i> A.M.I.P.H.E.
<i>Public Health Inspectors</i>	-	-	H. MEREDITH, <i>a and b.</i> S. J. MAYO, <i>a.</i> F. J. SHAW, <i>a and b.</i>
<i>Pupil Public Health Inspector</i>	-	-	Miss J. ANDREWS (commenced 6/2/1961).
<i>Borough Nursing Officer</i>	-	-	Miss J. HORN, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.Cert., Q.I.D.N.
<i>Health Visitors</i>	-	-	Mrs. M. HORROCKS, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.Cert. Mrs. V. F. THIRKILL, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.Cert. Miss I. SHOTTON, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.Cert., Q.I.D.N. Miss A. SALVAGE, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.Cert., Q.I.D.N. Miss A. FORRESTER, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.Cert. (resigned 27/4/1961). Miss B. M. HARRIS, S.R.N., Pt. I. Mid. Cert., H.V.Cert. Miss M. E. POOLE, S.R.N. S.C.M., H.V.Cert. Miss M. C. MAIRET, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.Cert., Q.I.D.N. Miss G. M. OWEN, S.R.N., Pt. 1. Mid., H.V.Cert. (commenced 1/5/1961). Miss S. J. SHILTON, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.Cert. (commenced 1/5/1961). Miss D. M. CATLIN, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.Cert. (commenced 9/10/1961). Miss M. GRIFFITHS-OWEN, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.Cert. (commenced 13/11/1961).

- a.* Statutory certificate of a Public Health inspector.
- b.* Meat and other Foods Certificate of the Royal Society of Health.
- c.* Smoke Inspector's Certificate of the Royal Society of Health.
- d.* Sanitary Science Certificate of the Royal Society of Health.

Part-time Health Visitor	-	-	-	Mrs. F. B. ZAND, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.Cert. Ophth. Cert. (commenced 6/3/1961).	
Part-time Clinic Nurses	-	-	-	Mrs. H. D. BOTTELEY, S.R.N. Mrs. B. L. FARMER, S.R.N., (S.C.M., Pt. 1.) Mrs. B. CHALLONER, S.R.N. Mrs. J. COX, S.R.N., S.C.M. Mrs. M. P. JEPHCOAT, S.R.N. Mrs. S. HEARD, S.R.N., Q.I.D.N. Mrs. M. C. DREWRY, S.R.N. Mrs. D. J. DRESSLER, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.Cert. (commenced 28/6/1961).	
Midwives	-	-	-	-	Miss B. L. JONES, S.R.N., S.C.M., Q.I.D.N. *Miss A. BEAUMONT, S.R.N., S.C.M. Mrs. M. TANSEY, S.R.N., S.C.M. *Miss J. METHVEN, S.R.N., S.C.M. Miss P. M. WADE, S.R.N., S.C.M., Q.I.D.N. (transferred to District Nursing 1/3/61). Miss J. M. JONES, S.C.M. Miss M. B. TANSEY, S.R.N., S.C.M. *Miss M. C. WALSH, S.R.N., S.C.M. Miss A. E. HARRIS, S.R.N., S.C.M. Mrs. R. M. ALLEN, S.R.N., S.C.M. (commenced 17/4/1961, resigned 31/10/1961).
Part-time Midwife	-	-	-	-	Miss L. V. DODD, S.R.N., S.C.M. (commenced 6/3/1961, resigned 20/4/61, commenced 26/6/1961, resigned 27/12/1961).
District Nurses	-	-	-	-	Miss S. GLOVER, S.R.N., Q.I.D.N. Mrs. E. A. EDEN, S.R.N., S.C.M. Mrs. M. A. EDMONDS, S.R.N., Q.I.D.N. Mrs. H. M. GILES, S.R.N., Q.I.D.N. Mrs. B. MACHIN, S.R.N., Q.I.D.N. (resigned 31/3/61). Mrs. L. M. REDDY, S.R.N., Q.I.D.N.
Part-time District Nurses	-	-	-	-	Mrs. J. M. MUSSON, S.R.N., Q.I.D.N. Mrs. M. VAUGHAN, S.R.N. (commenced 13/2/1961, resigned 20/5/1961). Mrs. M. HODSON, S.R.N., S.C.M. Mrs. B. HARTSHORNE, S.R.N., S.C.M. (commenced 3/3/1961, resigned 22/4/1961, commenced 3/7/1961). Mrs. M. ARNOLD, S.R.N. (commenced 3/3/1961, resigned 22/4/1961).
District Nurse/Midwife	-	-	-	-	Miss E. M. GOGERTY, S.E.N., S.C.M. Miss SAMIANI (Period 1/6/1961— 30/8/1961).

*Teaching midwives.

Pupil Midwives - - - - Miss HORSLEY (Period 1/9/1961—
30/11/1961).
Miss O'FLAHERTY, (Period 1/9/1961—
30/11/1961).
Miss JEREMY (Period 1/12/1961—
28/2/1962).

Chief Clerk - - - - G. W. T. NICHOLLS.

Senior Clerk - - - - R. M. HALL.

Clerks - - - - Mrs. P. J. DINGLEY.
Mrs. J. PICKERING (resigned 29/11/1961).
Miss A. E. LEA (resigned 22/9/1961).
Miss C. A. WILLETTS.
Miss C. M. DIPPLE (commenced
29/11/1961).
Miss C. M. E. CARPENTER (commenced
21/8/1961).
Miss S. GRIFFITHS (commenced
25/9/1961).

Shorthand Typists - - - - Mrs. C. M. STOTT.
Mrs. C. M. LEATHER (resigned 31/1/1961).
Mrs. M. EASTLAND (resigned 2/6/1961).
Miss M. HILL (commenced 27/2/1961)
(transferred to School Health
23/10/1961).
Mrs. J. B. WALLACE (commenced
19/6/1961).
Miss J. ROBARDS (commenced
23/10/1961).

Home Help Organiser - - - - Mrs. N. W. GRUNDON.

Mental Health and Welfare Officer - Mr. R. E. LANGLEY.

*Home Teacher for the Mentally
Sub-normal* - - - - Mrs. L. M. J. PUGH.

Home Teacher for the Blind - - Miss D. WILLIAMS (resigned 31/12/61).

Occupational Therapist - - - - Mrs. W. E. RICHARDSON, M.A.O.T.

Public Analyst - - - - R. K. CHALMERS, B.Sc., F.R.I.C.

Rodent Operatives - - - - F. TROTT.
A. R. GEE (commenced 23/10/1961).

STOREKEEPER.

S. BROWN (commenced 17.5.61).

DRIVER.

S. HALE. Part time (commenced 23.5.61).

SECTION A

GENERAL STATISTICS

Area of Borough	...	...	...	...	...	13,978 acres
Population—Census, 1931	...	...	...	...	...	29,928
Census, 1951	...	...	...	...	...	47,590
Census, 1961	...	...	...	...	...	72,143
As estimated by Registrar-General						
mid-year, 1961	...	...	...	...	...	72,720
Total number of inhabited houses for the past 10 years:						
31st December, 1952	...	...	...	...	...	15,085
31st December, 1953	...	...	...	...	...	15,669
31st December, 1954	...	...	...	...	...	16,387
31st December, 1955	...	...	...	...	...	17,280
31st December, 1956	...	...	...	...	...	17,802
31st December, 1957	...	...	...	...	...	19,025
31st December, 1958	...	...	...	...	...	20,157
31st December, 1959	...	...	...	...	...	21,457
31st December, 1960	...	...	...	...	...	22,449
31st December, 1961	...	...	...	...	...	23,462
Rateable Value at 31st December, 1961	...	...	...	...	...	£1,173,301
Sum represented by a Penny Rate, 1961-62, £4,825.						

ESTIMATION OF POPULATION OF WARDS AT MID-YEAR 1961

<i>Ward</i>				<i>Houses</i>	<i>Population</i>
TRINITY	...	...	...	1,933	6,093
HILL (East)	...	...	...	2,653	8,362
HILL (West)	...	...	...	2,629	8,287
BOLDMERE (East)	...	...	...	1,933	6,093
BOLDMERE (West)	...	...	...	2,071	6,528
WYLDE GREEN	...	...	...	2,609	8,223
MANEY	...	...	...	1,847	5,822
WALMLEY (North)	...	...	...	3,021	9,522
WALMLEY (South)	...	...	...	2,318	7,306
BANNERS GATE	...	...	...	2,057	6,484
Total	...	...	...	23,071	72,720

SUMMARY OF VITAL STATISTICS FOR THE YEAR 1961

						Males	Females	Total
Live Births								
Legitimate	...	...	...	...	...	748	699	1,447
Illegitimate	...	...	...	...	...	26	11	37
Total ...						774	710	1,484
Stillbirths								
Legitimate	...	...	...	...	...	14	11	25
Illegitimate	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2
Total ...						15	12	27
Infant Deaths								
Legitimate	...	...	...	...	...	14	11	25
Illegitimate	...	...	...	...	...	—	—	—
Total ...						14	11	25
Neo-Natal Deaths								
Legitimate	...	...	...	...	...	10	6	16
Illegitimate	...	...	...	...	...	—	—	—
Total ...						10	6	16
Early Neo-Natal Deaths								
Legitimate	...	...	...	...	...	9	6	15
Illegitimate	...	...	...	...	...	—	—	—
Total ...						9	6	15
Peri-Natal Deaths								
Stillbirths	...	...	...	...	...	15	12	27
Deaths under 1 week			...	...	...	9	6	15
Total ...						24	18	42
Maternal Deaths						Nil	Nil	Nil
Deaths	Total registered					300	312	612
Deaths from Special Causes								
Cancer ...	...	...	...	...	...	57	52	109
Coronary disease	...	...	...	...	...	78	55	133

VITAL STATISTICS

Live Births

Number	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,484
Rate per 1,000 population	20.41

Illegitimate Live Births

Per cent of total live births	2.5%
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Stillbirths

Number	27
Rate per 1,000 total live and stillbirths	17.87

Total Live and Stillbirths

...	1,511
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Infants Deaths

Deaths under 1 year	25
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Infant Mortality Rates

Total infant deaths per 1,000 total live births	16.85
Legitimate infant deaths per 1,000 legitimate live births	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17.28
Illegitimate infant deaths per 1,000 illegitimate live births	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil

Neo-Natal Mortality Rate

Deaths under 4 weeks per 1,000 total live births	10.73
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Early Neo-Natal Mortality Rate

Deaths under 1 week per 1,000 total live births	10.11
---	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-------

Peri-Natal Mortality Rate

Stillbirths and deaths under 1 week combined per 1,000 total live and stillbirths	27.8
---	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	------

Maternal Mortality (including abortion)

Number of deaths	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil
Rate per 1,000 total live and stillbirths	Nil

Death Rate

Per 1,000 population	8.42
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Death Rate Special Causes per 1,000 population

Cancer	1.5
Coronary disease	1.83

CAUSES OF DEATH ASSIGNABLE TO THE BOROUGH

		<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Total</i>
1	Tuberculosis, respiratory	2	—	2
2	Tuberculosis, other	—	—	—
3	Syphilitic disease	—	—	—
4	Diphtheria	—	—	—
5	Whooping cough	—	—	—
6	Meningococcal infections	—	—	—
7	Acute Poliomyelitis	—	—	—
8	Measles	—	—	—
9	Other infective and parasitic diseases	—	1	1
10	Malignant neoplasm, stomach ...	8	9	17
11	„ „ lung, bronchus	18	7	25
12	„ „ breast	—	10	10
13	„ „ uterus	—	3	3
14	Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms	31	23	54
15	Leukaemia, Aleukaemia	4	—	4
16	Diabetes	4	3	7
17	Vascular lesions of nervous system ...	31	55	86
18	Coronary disease, angina	78	55	133
19	Hypertension with heart disease ...	9	4	13
20	Other heart disease	25	48	73
21	Other circulatory disease	8	18	26
22	Influenza	7	5	12
23	Pneumonia	7	21	28
24	Bronchitis	8	4	12
25	Other diseases of respiratory system	5	2	7
26	Ulcer of stomach and duodenum ...	2	1	3
27	Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea ...	3	3	6
28	Nephritis and nephrosis	1	1	2
29	Hyperplasia of prostate	3	—	3
30	Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion ...	—	—	—
31	Congenital malformations	5	2	7
32	Other defined and ill-defined diseases	31	25	56
33	Motor vehicle accidents	3	7	10
34	All other accidents	5	1	6
35	Suicide	2	2	4
36	Homicide and operations of war ...	—	2	2
	ALL CAUSES	300	312	612

VITAL STATISTICS—SUTTON COLDFIELD—1861 to 1961

Year				Population	Infant Mortality‡	Birth- Rate†	Death- Rate†
1861	...	...	...	*4,662			
1871	...	...	...	*5,938			
1881	...	...	...	*7,737			
1891	...	...	...	*8,686			
1892	...	...	...	8,950	131	21.22	13.40
1893	...	...	...	9,100	131	24.28	15.71
1894	...	...	...	10,000	90	20.00	11.50
1895	...	...	...	10,500	114	19.90	11.04
1896	...	...	...	10,800	123	19.53	13.50
1897	...	...	...	11,641	103	19.15	11.59
1898	...	...	...	12,619	91	17.35	11.64
1899	...	...	...	13,800	96	22.46	12.18
1900	...	...	...	14,517	93	22.18	11.57
1901	...	...	...	*14,264	97	23.61	11.87
1902	...	...	...	15,635	103	24.02	11.79
1903	...	...	...	16,619	101	21.90	11.97
1904	...	...	...	17,521	136	20.54	10.44
1905	...	...	...	18,491	73	19.90	9.19
1906	...	...	...	19,347	90	20.62	9.71
1907	...	...	...	20,391	65	19.71	8.97
1908	...	...	...	20,952	95	17.74	9.50
1909	...	...	...	21,325	101	17.06	9.61
1910	...	...	...	21,780	104	18.41	9.91
1911	...	...	...	*20,132	105	19.37	10.53
1912	...	...	...	20,600	52	16.87	8.54
1913	...	...	...	20,919	71	19.41	10.97
1914	...	...	...	21,437	53	18.24	9.98
1915	...	...	...	22,513	76	13.85	10.61
1916	...	...	...	22,513	58	16.24	10.76
1917	...	...	...	21,475	61	15.22	12.87
1918	...	...	...	20,685	68	15.74	12.95
1919	...	...	...	20,853	47	15.74	11.56
1920	...	...	...	21,684	31.2	20.6	9.3
1921	...	...	...	*23,028	58.9	17.07	10.02
1922	...	...	...	23,100	56.55	16.83	10.83
1923	...	...	...	23,210	79.54	15.16	9.43
1924	...	...	...	23,570	55.21	13.83	9.75
1925	...	...	...	23,800	37.46	14.57	9.49
1926	...	...	...	24,850	51.61	12.47	10.78
1927	...	...	...	25,540	67.56	14.48	11.19
1928	...	...	...	26,720	30.58	12.23	10.36
1929	...	...	...	27,450	43.47	10.89	13.29
1930	...	...	...	27,450	53.25	12.31	10.20
1931	...	...	...	*29,928	48.0	12.66	11.01
1932	...	...	...	30,310	38.46	12.01	10.06
1933	...	...	...	31,230	28.75	10.02	9.86
1934	...	...	...	32,070	28.25	11.04	10.25
1935	...	...	...	33,110	40.72	13.34	9.69
1936	...	...	...	33,830	34.01	13.04	10.91
1937	...	...	...	35,050	46.15	12.98	11.50
1938	...	...	...	36,350	47.62	15.02	9.46
1939	...	...	...	38,260	28.78	14.45	9.71

*Census.

†Per 1,000 of population.

‡Per 1,000 births.

VITAL STATISTICS — SUTTON COLDFIELD — 1861 to 1961—continued

Year				Population	Infant Mortality‡	Birth-Rate†	Death-Rate†
1940	...	...	...	40,630	34·25	14·30	11·96
1941	...	...	...	42,060	48·21	13·24	11·17
1942	...	...	...	42,300	40·79	15·65	10·50
1943	...	...	...	41,610	37·3	16·13	10·98
1944	...	...	...	42,440	28·81	19·63	11·26
1945	...	...	...	42,420	35·14	16·10	9·71
1946	...	...	...	44,460	31·75	17·00	11·25
1947	...	...	...	45,280	26·00	18·93	11·08
1948	...	...	...	46,190	25·6	16·09	9·6
1949	...	...	...	46,580	21·4	14·04	11·1
1950	...	...	...	47,440	13·8	13·8	10·9
1951	...	...	...	*47,590	15·4	13·6	11·9
1952	...	...	...	48,180	21·91	13·3	10·5
1953	...	...	...	48,670	13·1	15·72	9·57
1954	...	...	...	49,780	15·5	14·2	9·6
1955	...	...	...	50,630	19·7	16	10·4
1956	...	...	...	52,510	15·5	17·2	10·2
1957	...	...	...	55,950	24·8	17·93	8·85
1958	...	...	...	58,670	18·3	19·60	9·03
1959	...	...	...	61,980	15·4	19·88	10·31
1960	...	...	...	64,760	11·7	21·14	8·40
1961	...	...	...	*72,143	16·85	20·41	8·42

*Census. †Per 1,000 of population. ‡Per 1,000 births.

COMMENTS ON VITAL STATISTICS

There has been no significant changes in the vital statistics of health during the year under review.

Birth Rate

The birth rate for 1961 was 20·41 which is slightly lower than the previous year at 21·14. However it is still true to say that the rate is still considerably greater than has been the case for the last 58 years with the exception of last year and can be explained by the continued influx to the town of young married people coming to live in Sutton Coldfield.

Death Rate

The death rate for 1961 was 8·42—which is practically the same as last year 1960 which yielded a rate of 8·40 which was then the lowest rate recorded in Sutton Coldfield.

Infant Mortality

In the case of Infant Mortality rate the figure has risen from 11·7 per 1,000 live births in 1960 to 16·85 in 1961 which, however, is about average for the last 10 years.

Maternal Mortality

There were no maternal deaths in the Borough in 1961.

SECTION B

GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES

The Public Health Laboratory

The Public Health Laboratory under the direction of Dr. Sandiford undertakes bacteriological investigations on behalf of the Public Health Department and is always most helpful in giving advice. No charge is made to the local authority for this service.

Nursing Homes

In Sutton Coldfield at the end of the year under review there were three nursing homes registered. These nursing homes deal in the main with the elderly chronic sick type of patient and serve a very useful purpose in view of shortage of hospital accommodation for this type of patient. In all these Nursing Homes provided accommodation for 58 patients.

National Assistance Act 1948 (Section 50).

The Local Authority is required to arrange the burial of any person dying within their area if no suitable arrangements are being made. During the year 1961 no such burials were arranged.

National Assistance (Amendment) Act 1951

From time to time it is reported to the Health Department that someone, often an elderly person, is living in such conditions and in such circumstances that they are in need of care and attention. In such cases, it is necessary to arrange admission to hospital so that suitable attention can be given.

This year again there has been no need to invoke the powers given in the Act for compulsory removal.

In borderline cases it is often possible by suitable use of Nursing Staff and Home Helps to clear up the situation.

I must say here that the home helps who are called on to tackle the job have no enviable task. The state of dirtiness and confusion into which the homes of these cases can get is quite indescribable and it says a lot for the staff who volunteer to do this work.

Medical Examinations

The Medical Officers of the department carry out medical examinations in connection with appointment of new Corporation staff, also of the new workers in the refuse collection system and highways department. There were 12 such examinations during the year.

Special examinations in cases of prolonged sickness and absence from work are also carried out in connection with the corporation workmen's sick pay scheme.

Prevalence and Control of Infectious and other diseases

I am pleased to report that the year has been a quiet one in respect of infectious disease.

Whilst it is gratifying to report that there were no notifications of Smallpox, Diphtheria, Poliomyelitis and Typhoid or Paratyphoid it must be remembered that this is in no small measure due to the preventive measures being taken in the field of public health and to the ever advancing immunisation and vaccination schemes and products.

This year four cases of dysentery were notified of which two originated abroad and two were of unknown origin.

There was also a large increase in measles notifications rising from 30 to 1,315. This rise was not unexpected. There were no deaths.

There were only seven cases of pneumonia notified although 28 deaths were recorded as due to pneumonia. This is undoubtedly due to the incidence of pneumonia in the terminal stages of other conditions—and these cases are not usually notified as suffering from pneumonia in the first instance.

During the year 37 cases of scarlet fever were notified, an increase of 12 cases over the previous year.

I am also pleased to report again a decrease in the number of notifications of tuberculosis. The number of new cases reported this year was ten which is six less than last year and these were all of the respiratory type, eight being diagnosed early in the disease, two unfortunately late and in advanced disease. There were no cases of non-respiratory tuberculosis reported.

1961
QUARTERLY NOTIFICATIONS OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES

Disease	1st Quarter	2nd Quarter	3rd Quarter	4th Quarter	Totals
Scarlet Fever	11	16	5	5	37
Whooping Cough	6	1	1	—	8
Measles	587	643	82	3	1,315
Dysentery	3	1	—	—	4
Pneumonia	2	1	1	3	7
Acute encephalitis (infective) ...	—	—	—	1	1
Erysipelas	—	1	—	—	1
Food Poisoning	—	—	2	2	4
T.B. Respiratory	1	4	1	4	10
Puerperal Pyrexia	5	2	—	—	7
TOTALS	615	669	92	18	1,394

Tuberculosis

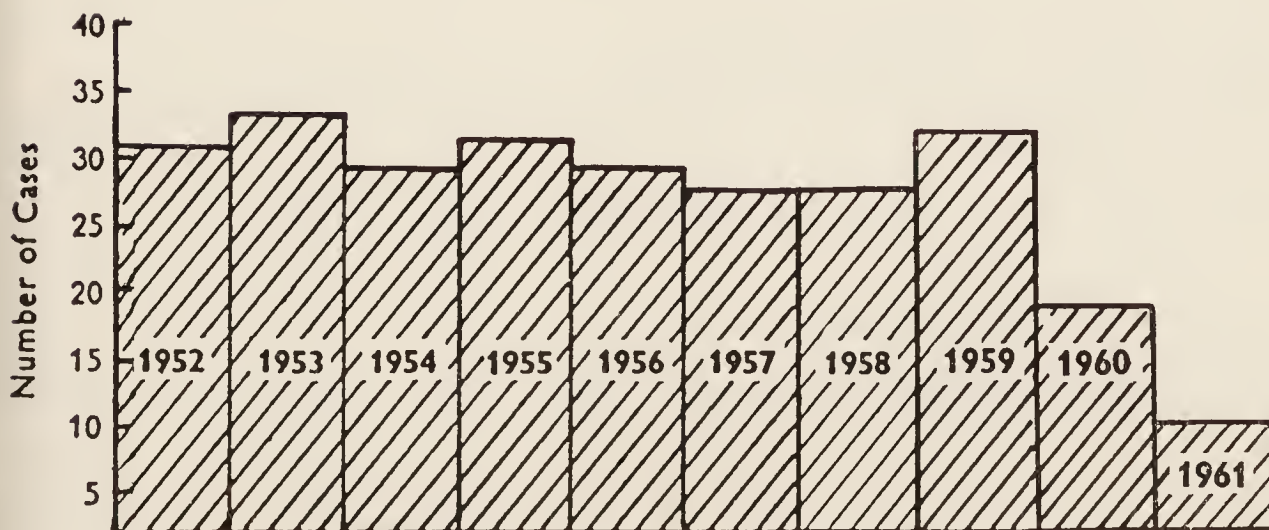
New Cases and Mortality during 1961

Age Group	New Cases				Deaths			
	Respiratory		Non-Respiratory		Respiratory		Non-Respiratory	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
Under 1 year	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1- 5... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5-15... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
15-25... ..	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
25-35... ..	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—
35-45... ..	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
45-55... ..	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
55-65... ..	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
65 and over ...	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
TOTALS ...	6	4	—	—	2	—	—	—

Tuberculosis

Pulmonary and Non-Pulmonary New Cases for the Past Ten Years

GRAPH No. 1



SECTION 22. N.H.S. ACT 1946

CARE OF MOTHERS AND YOUNG CHILDREN

Clinics and Centres

There are seven Welfare Centres in Sutton Coldfield as below:

49 Holland Street Clinic.

Mere Green Clinic.

Boldmere Clinic.

Minworth Clinic.

Walmley Clinic.

Banners Gate Clinic.

Falcon Lodge Clinic.

The services available at the above clinics include the following:

Child Welfare.

Ante-natal and Post-natal.

Children's exercises.

Speech Therapy.

Preparation for Motherhood.

Family Planning.

Dental.

Child Guidance.

Toddler Clinic.

Maternity Bookings.

Child Welfare Centres

Statistics

No. of sessions held per week	...	...	...	...	9
No. of sessions held per fortnight	...	...	...	...	1
No. of children aged under 1 year who attended Centre for first time	...	...	...	...	1,226
Total No. of children who attended Centre during the year	...	...	...	...	4,369
Total attendances made:					
Children under 1 year	...	...	...	...	12,809
Children 1-5 years...	...	...	...	...	5,372
				Total	18,181

Welfare Foods

The following figures show the average weekly issue of welfare foods during 1960 and 1961 and the figures do show a decrease in the issues for 1961. This was undoubtedly due to the increased prices which came into effect on 1st June 1961. Vitamin supplements are now sold at prices which cover the cost—Concentrated Orange Juice, 1/6 per 6-oz. bottle; Cod Liver Oil, 1/- per 6-oz. bottle and Vitamin A & D Tablets, 6d. for a packet of 45.

Orange Juice		Cod Liver Oil		Vitamin A and D Tablets	
Average weekly issue		Average weekly issue		Average weekly issue	
1961	1960	1961	1960	1961	1960
431	597	59	73	53	61

Proprietary Foods

A number of proprietary brands of dried milk and other diet supplements are available at cost price at all welfare centres. Most of these foods and Welfare foods are sold by voluntary helpers at clinics and we are very grateful to them for the excellent service rendered during the year.

Ante-natal and Post-natal clinics

Ante-natal and Post-natal clinic sessions are held in six of the clinics.

Preparation for Motherhood

Classes are held for expectant and nursing mothers at six of the clinics and during 1961 488 individual mothers attended and the total attendances made amounted to 1,990.

Dental treatment for expectant and nursing mothers and pre-school children

Expectant and nursing mothers and pre-school children can receive treatment at three of the welfare centres namely: Boldmere, Falcon Lodge and Mere Green, and the following figures show the numbers who were treated during the year:

Expectant and Nursing Mothers				Pre-School children			
Examined	Needing treatment	Treated	Made dentally fit	Examined	Needing treatment	Treated	Made dentally fit
58	58	57	41	189	146	138	124

Hospital accommodation for Maternity Cases

It will be seen that Sutton Coldfield Maternity Unit provided accommodation for 323 confinements. It must be appreciated that the Unit, commonly known as "Oakhurst" is primarily for what are termed "Social cases", that is, for those whose home conditions or circumstances are such as warrant admission to a maternity unit for confinement and other non-medical cases.

The number of applications received at the Health Department exceed the number admitted to the Unit. It should be explained that applications for admission are in the first instance made to the department so that the social conditions can be checked and proper priorities given.

In the past there has undoubtedly been queue jumping on occasions but since a review of procedure this year not only has this been eliminated but with priorities being made clear and careful consultation between the hospital staff and Public Health staff, it has been possible to increase the number of cases admitted each month—approximately from 36 to 46.

The present order of priorities is as follows:

1. First Baby, Mother either aged 18 or under, or 30 and over.
2. Fifth child (or over).
3. Mother aged 35 or over.
4. Unsuitable home conditions (where appropriate an investigation will be made by the Health Visitor of the Health Department).

The only other point I would mention is the question of early discharges from Maternity wards. There is a tendency for the Birmingham Hospitals to discharge cases as early as possible, i.e. after a few days—3—4 days in some cases and without entering into the medical aspects for and against this, certainly it is not looked upon with favour by the Local Authority midwives. They feel they are having patients put into their care for whom they have not had the full responsibility and this leads to disgruntlement. The only solution so far has been, where possible, to have part-time midwives for this work—a solution not so easy owing to shortage of such nurses.

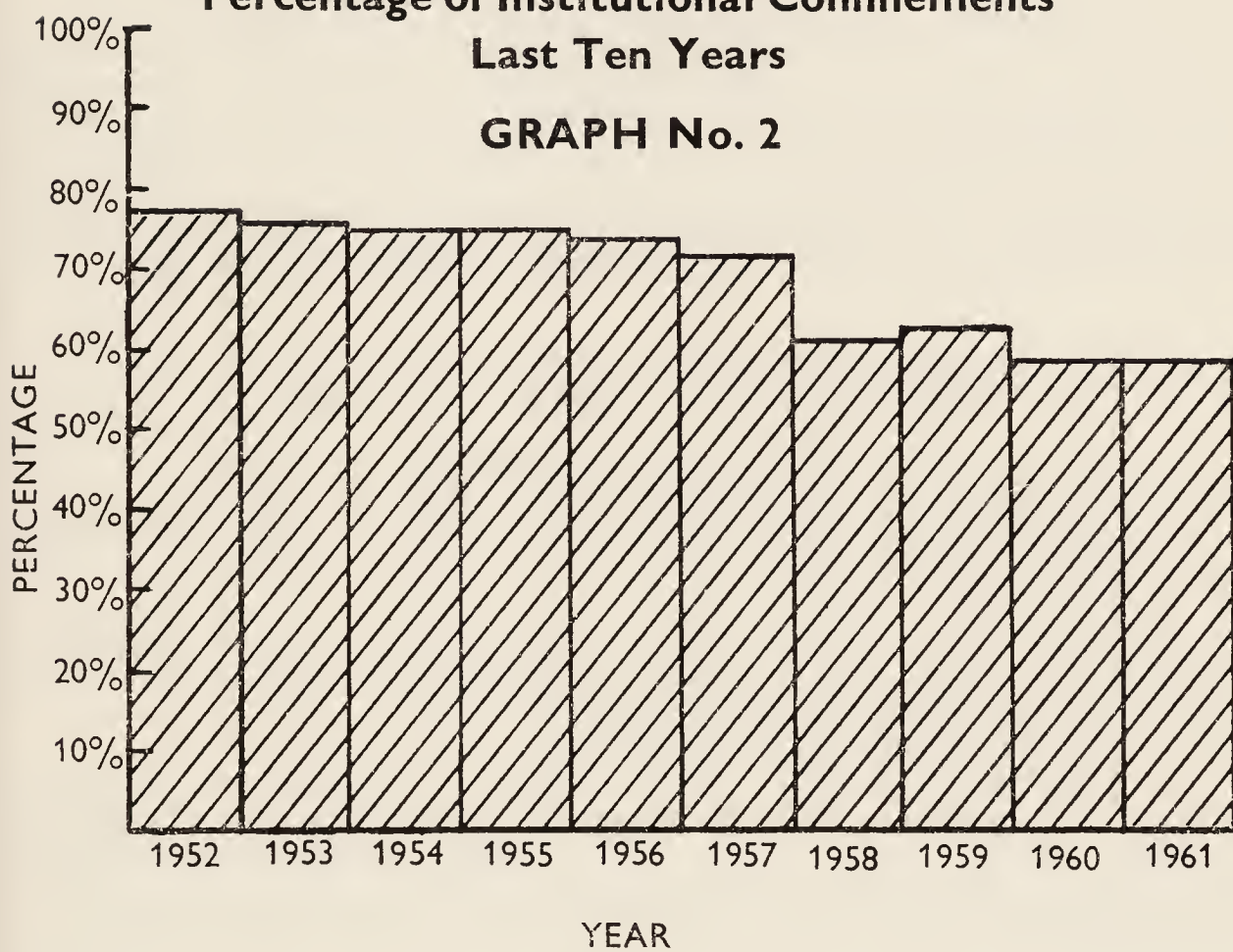
In 1961 approximately 60% of confinements took place in institutions. This is the same as 1960.

Maternity Accommodation

Percentage of Institutional Confinements

Last Ten Years

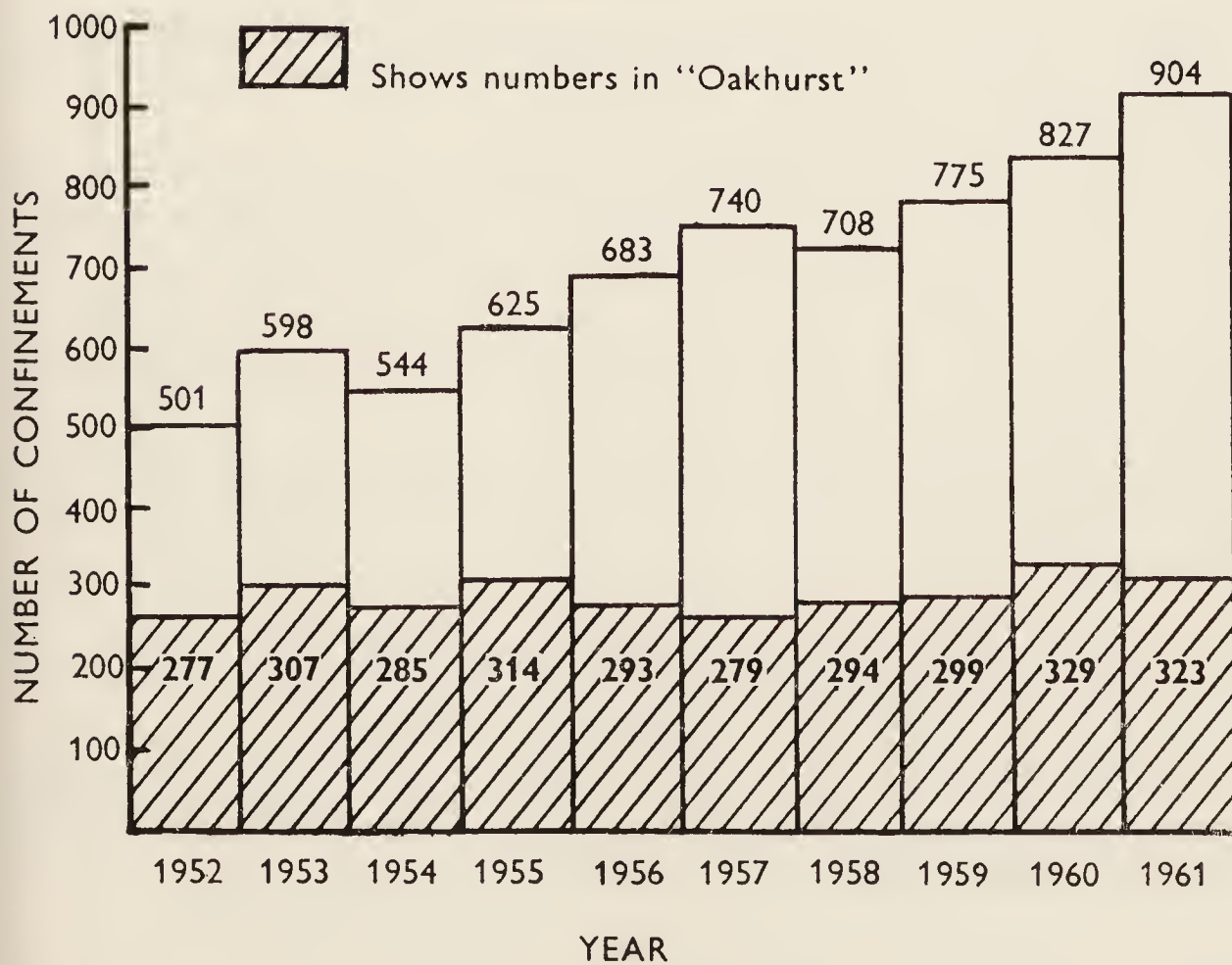
GRAPH No. 2



Number of Institutional Confinements

Last Ten Years

GRAPH No. 3



SECTION 23. N.H.S. ACT 1946

MIDWIFERY

At the end of the year there were nine full-time and one part-time midwives employed.

The number of maternity and midwifery visits throughout the year totalled 15,153 as compared with 19,074 for 1960.

SECTION 24. N.H.S. ACT 1946

HEALTH VISITING

The Health Visitors in the Borough work in the personal Health and School Health Services.

They provide a service for the ante-natal care of expectant mothers—and care through infant and childhood days to the time of old age and mental deterioration.

Since delegation, the Health Visiting service has been to some extent re-organised. Apart from the usual work of visiting children, mothers and elderly, the Health Visitors have been encouraged to take more interest in the work of the hospitals and General Practitioners and meetings have been arranged between nursing staff in the hospital and the Health Visitors and with General Practitioners. By visits to the hospitals both Good Hope for general work and to Highcroft Hospital in connection with Mental Health, interest has been stimulated and co-operation between hospital and Public Health staff has been improved.

The senior nursing staff of Good Hope have been invited to spend a day or so with the Health Visitors on their districts to see their side of the picture.

I would take this opportunity of thanking the Health Visitors who have shown such keenness in their work which has been greatly increased by the rapid growth of the population.

At the end of 1961 there were eleven full-time and one part-time Health Visitors. In addition to this there are also eight part-time trained nurses who assist at all Clinics.

Health Visitors paid 17,645 visits during the year as compared with 15,360 for 1960.

SECTION 25. N.H.S. ACT 1946

HOME NURSING SERVICE

During the year the Home Nurses made visits to those requiring nursing attention at home, working under the direction of General Practitioners.

An important part of this service is to make every effort to enable older people to remain in their own home. It is recognised that the cost of the nursing service is high—and one must remember most of these patients are also having home help. However, there is no doubt that the elderly are much happier to remain in the relative comfort of their own homes than in even the best institution and I think it is our duty to ensure that they get the opportunity to do so.

At the end of 1961 there were six full-time and four part-time District Nurses.

The number of general nursing visits carried out during the year was 21,864 as compared with 23,826 for 1960.

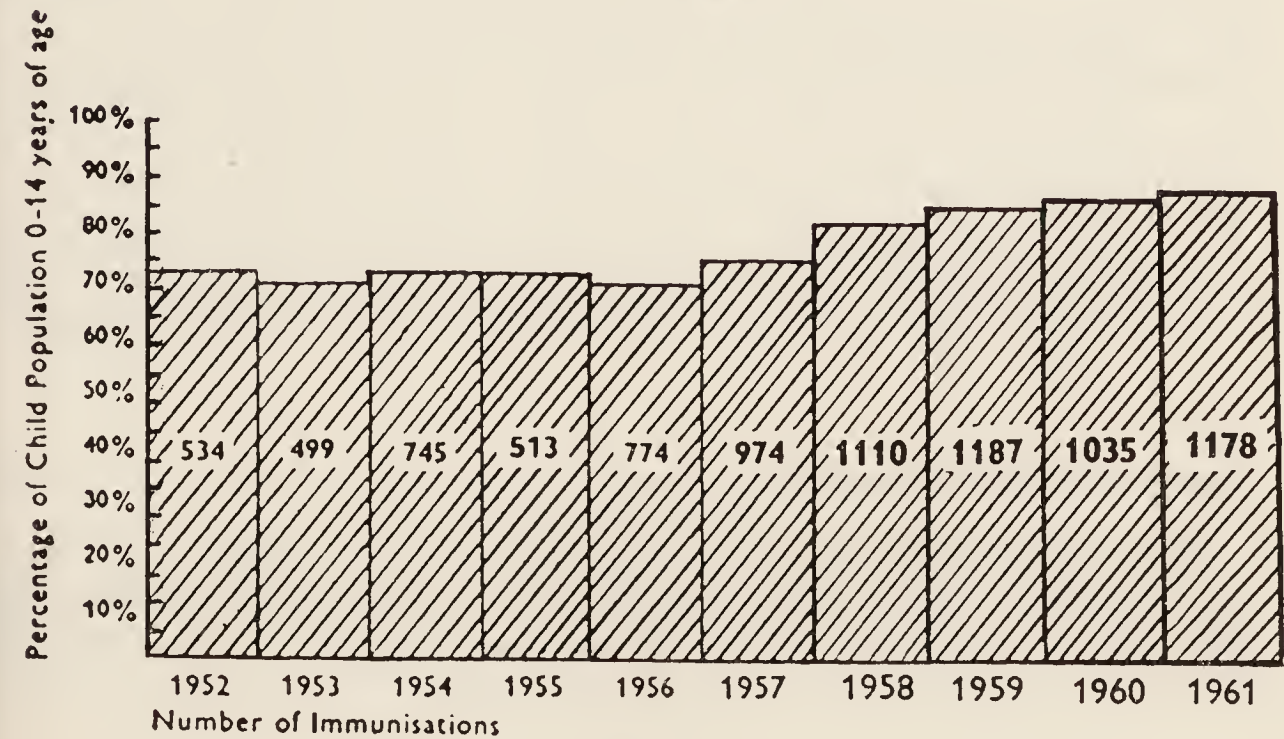
SECTION 26. N.H.S. ACT 1946
VACCINATION AND IMMUNISATION

Diphtheria Immunisation

The immunisation level at the end of 1961 was 86% of the child population under 15 years of age. During the year, 1159 children completed primary courses in the age group 0–4 years and 19 in the age group 5–14 years.

Diphtheria Immunisation
Complete Courses of Inoculation for the Past Ten Years

GRAPH No. 4



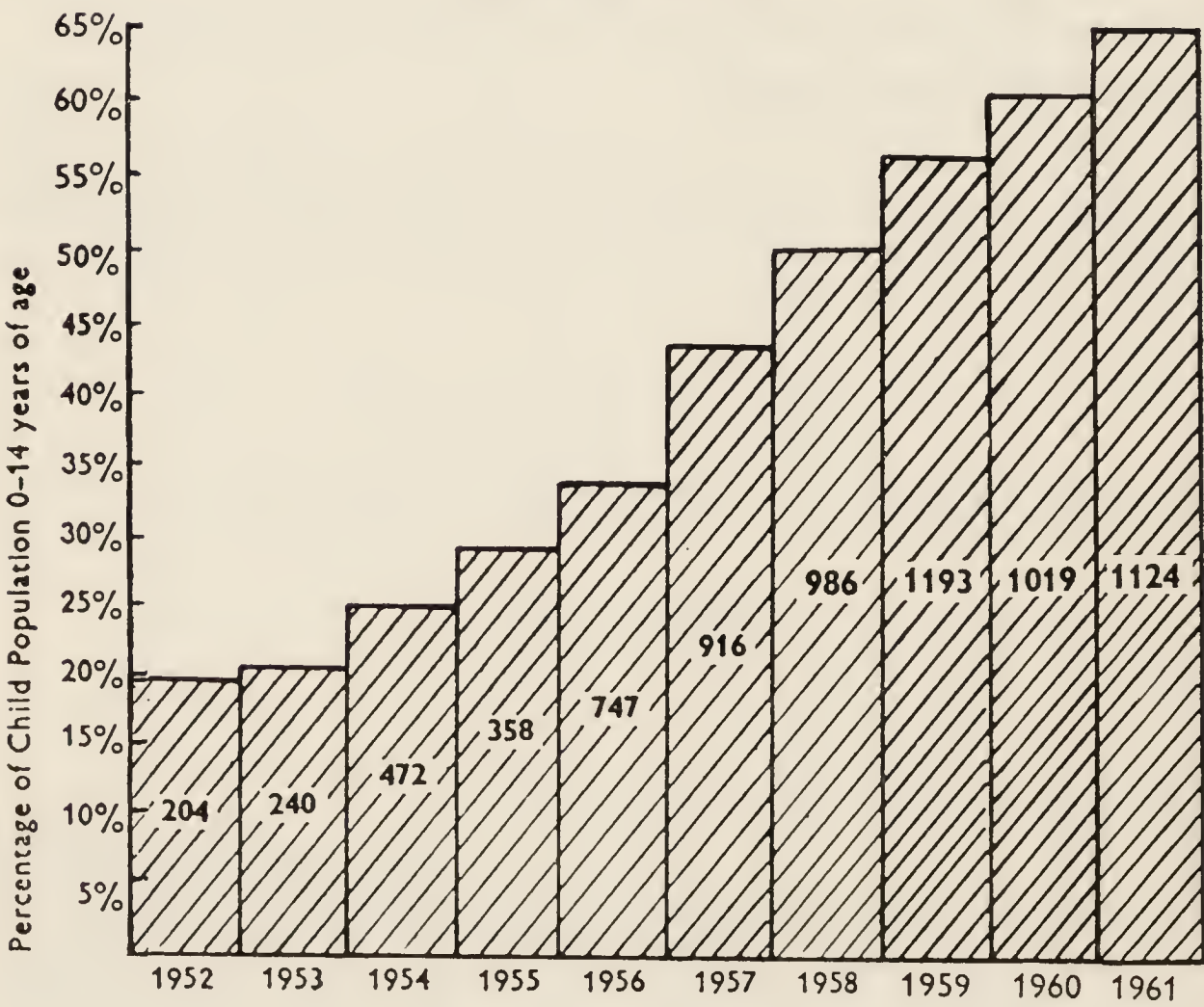
Whooping Cough Immunisation

Only eight cases of whooping cough were notified—somewhat lower than last year (28) and no deaths from whooping cough occurred. During the year 1,124 children were immunised and 65% of the child population 0–14 years of age have now been immunised.

Whooping Cough Immunisation

Number and Percentages of Cases Inoculated
for the Past Ten Years

GRAPH No. 5



Tetanus Immunisation

During the year the total number of children aged 0–14 years who completed a full course of primary immunisation was 899 and the number of children given reinforcing injections amounted to 201.

Poliomyelitis Vaccination

It is always pleasing to be able to report that no cases of poliomyelitis occurred in the Town during the year. This year 1,920 children, 241 expectant mothers and 2,677 persons in the age group 15–40 years received the first two injections and 4,174 third doses were given. During the year fourth doses were offered to schoolchildren and 4,698 children accepted such doses.

The Health Staff do everything they can to encourage this vaccination but sometimes feel that they do not get the support of those towards whom their efforts are directed.

For example in 1961 only 241 expectant mothers accepted poliomyelitis vaccination, yet there were by the end of the year a total of 1,484 live births in the Town. This means that only about one in six of all expectant mothers came forward for vaccination—not an impressive record. Perhaps there can be an improvement next year—certainly the Health Department staff will do their utmost.

B.C.G. Vaccination

During the year 109 children received B.C.G. vaccination, 53 of these were done in Birmingham on school leavers attending schools in the city but 56 were vaccinated in Sutton Coldfield.

Smallpox Vaccination

Unfortunately the total number of children under one year vaccinated against Smallpox fell by 5% to 75% of the live births during the twelve months ended June 1961. In all 1,107 children under one year were vaccinated and whilst in fact 36 more children were vaccinated with the increase in total children the percentage vaccinated was reduced.

However, as it is likely the stimulus of a smallpox scare will undoubtedly occur in due course which apart from the continued efforts of the health staff will give impetus to our vaccination record.

International Certificates of Vaccination

During 1961 under the International Sanitary Regulations 1952, 398 International Certificates of Vaccination against Smallpox, Cholera, Typhoid and Para-typhoid, were checked, stamped and countersigned.

SECTION 27. N.H.S. ACT 1946

AMBULANCE SERVICE

The Ambulance Service in the Borough is under the control of Warwickshire County Council, the service is centred at the Ambulance Depot in Boldmere Road.

At the end of 1961 there were 17 driver-attendants, three section leaders, and one Superintendent.

There are three double stretcher ambulances, two sitting case cars and one dual purpose vehicle which can be used to carry nine sitting cases or one stretcher case and five sitting cases—all vehicles are radio controlled.

The miles covered during the year were 102,545, an increase of 6,584, as compared with last year's mileage. The number of patients moved was 15,917, a decrease over the previous year of 302.

SECTION 28. N.H.S. ACT 1946

PREVENTION OF ILLNESS, CARE AND AFTER-CARE

Health Education

Health Education has always been of particular interest to the Borough of Sutton Coldfield and the new Health and Welfare Committee consequently lays great stress on this particular side of their work. The Borough Health Committee, that is, the Committee which is responsible for environmental hygiene has in the past taken particular interest in Food Hygiene and have from time to time run special courses for shop assistants. With the development of the town it has been necessary to build more food shops and I feel it is important that the staff of these new shops should be given every opportunity of having full knowledge of the importance of food handling and cleanliness. During the year the Health Inspectors have done their utmost to see that this knowledge was available to the staff of the shops but it is usual for the inspectors to be greeted on their visits by senior staff and managers and the young assistants do not have the same opportunity of discussing food hygiene problems and food handling with them. It is important therefore that the opportunity should be given to them and I feel that systematic lectures, film shows in employer's time should be made available to them. Special courses will again be promoted in the various parts of the Borough and it is hoped that management will give every encouragement to the younger staff to attend and bring their knowledge and methods in food

hygiene up to the highest standard. The staff of the Health Department generally gave many talks and lectures to numerous voluntary organisations during the year and I find this an excellent method of dissemination of information on health matters.

I am glad to say the Health Department has recently obtained a new 16 mm. projector with screen which will enable the staff to give regular film shows in the clinics and to various organisations. This is in addition to our film strip projector which has seen much use in the past. There is no doubt the 16 mm. films on mothercraft, care of babies, food hygiene, smoke control and so on, will be well received and are one of the best methods of promoting Health Education.

Convalescence

A period of recuperative convalescence may be arranged for persons whose Doctors consider they need it, the patient having had some acute form of illness. The normal period of stay at Convalescent Homes is two weeks. Patients are assessed according to their ability to pay for convalescent home charges and the rail or bus fare to and from the home may be included in the total amount subject to assessment so that needy cases should not be deterred from accepting treatment for financial reasons. During the year 12 individuals were sent for convalescence for a total of 31 weeks.

Chiropody Service

The Chiropody service in Sutton Coldfield has been in existence since 1955. It was organised by the Sutton Coldfield Old People's Welfare Committee on a voluntary basis with the co-operation of the local chiropodists on the register of Medical Auxiliaries.

The elderly in the town have been able to attend the chiropodists' surgeries for attention or have treatment at home if bedridden, choosing their chiropodist from the list on the treatment card issued by the Old People's Welfare Committee. The Old People's Welfare scheme was a great success and it was a simple matter for the County Council on 1st April 1961 to arrange that the scheme should continue with the difference that the County Council now met the costs previously born by the Old People's Welfare Committee. This arrangement has worked well and now of course includes a service for expectant mothers and handicapped persons.

During 1961, 278 elderly persons were treated at Chiropodists' surgeries and 87 bedridden or housebound old people received attention. In addition one chiropody clinic is held at Minworth every fortnight with an average of 25 patients under treatment.

Thanks are due to the Sutton Coldfield Old People's Welfare Committee for their excellent work in running the chiropody service.

Loan of Nursing and Sick Room Requisites

A wide range of articles is available for loans to households where there is a sick person. These articles are usually made available on the recommendation of the General Practitioners and Hospital Doctors and the issues are made from the Health Department stores at 1A Upper Clifton Road. No charges are made for any of these articles and during the year 383 articles were loaned as follows:

Beds and Bedding

Beds, Hospital and other types	...	...	...	...	12
Beds, Cot, Adult	...	...	...	...	3
Beds, Side Rails	...	...	...	...	4
Mattresses, Dunlopillo	...	...	...	...	30
Mattresses (other types)	...	...	...	...	1
Sheets, Staff	...	...	...	...	12
Sheeting, Rubber and Plastic	...	...	...	...	8

Bed Accessories

Air Rings	...	...	...	...	17
Alarms, Enuresis	...	...	...	...	25
Back Rests	...	...	...	...	20
Back Rest Covers	...	...	...	...	3
Bed Boards	...	...	...	...	1
Bed Cradles	...	...	...	...	17
Bed Pans	...	...	...	...	65
Bed Tables	...	...	...	...	2
Bottles, Urine	...	...	...	...	9
Cushions, Dunlopillo	...	...	...	...	1
Poles, Lifting	...	...	...	...	4
Pressure Pad Units	...	...	...	...	7
Sheets, Draw	...	...	...	...	4

Orthopaedic Accessories

Chairs, Invalid Folding and Self Propelling	...	...	42
Chairs, Push, Twin	...	...	2
Crutches, Pairs	...	...	5
Crutches, Elbow, Single	...	...	6
Hoists	...	...	4
Slings	...	...	8
Sticks, Walking, Tripod and Quadruped	17
Walking Aids	1

Miscellaneous

Commodes (all types)	53
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SECTION 29. N.H.S. ACT 1946

HOME HELP SERVICE

The home help service fulfils two main purposes. Firstly, to assist the elderly who, owing to ill-health, disabilities or sheer age cannot adequately look after themselves and their houses, and secondly, to help mothers who are having their confinement at home in the running of their homes during their confinement and lying-in period.

During 1961 home helps gave a total of 46,947 hours' assistance to the elderly and others, including maternity cases and emergency cases.

As regards number of cases attended—short-term cases totalled 282—of which 256 were under 65 years of age and 26 over 65. Long-term cases totalled 223—49 under 65 and 174 of 65 years of age and over.

In regard to the night sitter-up service, it has not been found possible to obtain staff for this purpose here. This is undoubtedly due to the relatively low rate of pay offered (2s. 6d. per hour). There is certainly a demand for this service and it seems a pity that it cannot be provided in essential cases.

NURSERIES AND CHILD MINDERS REGULATION ACT 1948

Since 1st April 1961 the Borough Council has been responsible for the registration of Nurseries and Child Minders in the town. At the end of the year there were only two child minders registered, in the one case caring for four children and in the other caring for five.

It is important that anyone who for reward receive into their homes more than two children under the age of five other than their own, should take steps to register under the above regulations, otherwise they can be subject to prosecution.

In the same way it is necessary to obtain Town Planning Permission.

These two things are often not realised by those who take children in for care.

MENTAL HEALTH

At the end of 1960 the Mental Health Act 1959 came into full force in this country. It will, it is hoped, reduce the proportion of compulsory admissions of patients to mental hospitals and

increase the care and after-care provided. With the advent of delegation the Borough Health and Welfare Committee takes on these responsibilities.

At the outset, the County Council's Mental Welfare and Welfare Officer here has carried on the work, including the after-care, but in view of the fact that this officer is also involved in Registration of Births and Deaths, collection of monies, and welfare work in connection with admission of the elderly to residential homes, it is considered that in the first instance the Borough should have a full-time Mental Health and Welfare Officer suitably trained who can give time fully to the development of the services as envisaged under the Act.

The County Council have taken steps to provide a Junior Training Centre in Sutton Coldfield and although there is likely to be some delay, it is hoped that in due course this much needed facility will be available here. Meantime every effort is being made to give temporary training pending the building of the centre.

It is early yet but plans are being made to develop the services of care and after-care including social activities for the Mentally Handicapped and staff are being encouraged to take more interest in this work and all the Health Visitors have been to a course at Highcroft Hospital dealing with the problems of care and after-care.

Our relationship with this hospital is one of close co-operation and every help and advice is readily given by the staff there.

I am confident that in due course the services for the care and support of the mentally disordered in the community will develop to ensure that every help and attention is given to those who require it.

Mental Illness

Since 1st April 1961, 132 people were admitted to Hospital from the Borough in the following circumstances:

	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Total</i>
Admitted Section 5, Mental Health Act, 1959 (Informal)	41	75	116
Admitted Section 25, Mental Health Act, 1959 (Observation)	1	—	1
Admitted Section 29, Mental Health Act, 1959 (Emergency Observation)	6	9	15
	48	84	132

In Patients

At the end of 1961 there were 42 patients in hospitals for the mentally sub-normal as follows:—

	Male	Female	Total
Alton Street Hospital, Ross-on-Wye ...	—	1	1
Brentry Hospital, Westbury-on-Trym, Bristol	2	—	2
Chelmsley Hospital, Marston Green, Warwickshire	5	4	9
Coleshill Hall Hospital, Coleshill, Warwickshire	—	2	2
Hortham Hospital, Almondsbury, near Bristol	—	1	1
Lea Hospital, Bromsgrove	4	1	5
Middlefield Hall Hospital, Knowle, Solihull	6	—	6
Monyhull Hall Hospital, Kings Heath, Birmingham	4	1	5
St. Joseph's, Walkley, Sheffield	—	1	1
St. Margaret's Hospital, Birmingham ...	1	—	1
Stallington Hall Hospital, Blythe Bridge, Stoke-on-Trent	—	1	1
Stoke Park Hospital, Stapleton, Bristol ...	1	—	1
Totterdown Hall, Uphill, Weston-super-Mare	—	2	2
Warwick Hospital, Warwick	—	1	1
Weston Hospital, Weston-under- Wetherley, Leamington Spa	—	4	4
Total ...	23	19	42

Waiting List

There were 11 patients awaiting admission to hospital for the mentally sub-normal at the end of the year as under:—

	Under 16		Over 16		Total
	Male	Female	Male	Female	
Urgent ...	2	1	1	—	4
Not urgent ...	4	3	—	—	7
	6	4	1	—	11

Short Term Care

During the year four patients were admitted for periods of temporary residential care in order to give their family a break or during family holidays.

Patients in the Community

At the end of the year there were 55 patients receiving community care visits in their homes as shown below:

	<i>Under 16</i>		<i>Over 16</i>		<i>Total</i>
	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	
	10	13	10	22	

WELFARE OF THE PHYSICALLY HANDICAPPED

This service was delegated to the Borough on 1/4/61 from the County Council and the services provided include the following:

Social and Occupational Facilities.

Holidays for Individuals.

Provision of Aids for Individuals.

Adaptations to properties.

The provision of social activities play a most important part in the facilities to be provided for the Handicapped and I know it is the Health and Welfare Committee's intention to give every support to the local voluntary organisation—Fellowship of the Handicapped—which provide so well for the recreational and social activities.

At the end of 1961 there were 101 registered physically handicapped persons in the Borough and this figure includes five individuals in residential accommodation.

The following table shows the disabilities of those on the register.

Disabilities

Amputation	...	...	...	4
Arthritis and Rheumatism	...	...	...	31
Congenital Malformations	...	...	...	1
Diseases of Digestive	...	...	...	} 11
Genito—Urinary, Heart	...	...	...
Circulatory or Respiratory System	...	...	...
Injuries	...	...	...	4
Organic Nervous Diseases	...	...	...	46
Other	...	...	...	4
				<hr/> 101 <hr/>

WELFARE OF THE BLIND AND PARTIALLY SIGHTED

At the 31st December 1961 there were 79 persons on the Blind register and nine persons on the Partially-sighted register in the Borough as follows:

				Male	Female	Total
Blind	...	...	...	29	50	79
Partially-sighted	...	...	...	4	5	9

Since 1/4/61 when this service was delegated to the Borough Council 15 persons have been added to the Blind register after completion of Forms B.D.8 by the Consultant Ophthalmologist. In addition four other persons had form B.D.8 completed by the Consultant Ophthalmologist but the results showed that they were “not blind” nor “partially-sighted”.

Age Groups
Partially-sighted

				Male	Female	Total
5-15	...	...	...	1	—	1
16-20	...	...	...	1	—	1
21-49	...	...	...	1	1	2
65 and over	...	...	...	1	4	5
Total				4	5	9

Blind

				<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Total</i>
5-10	...	...	...	1	—	1
21-29	...	...	...	1	1	2
30-39	...	...	...	2	1	3
40-49	...	...	...	3	1	4
50-59	...	...	...	4	3	7
60-64	...	...	...	1	5	6
65-69	...	...	...	2	1	3
70-79	...	...	...	6	18	24
80-84	...	...	...	2	9	11
85-89	...	...	...	7	9	16
90 and over	...	...	...	—	2	2
Total				29	50	79

Categories of Registered Blind Persons

				<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Total</i>
Unemployed—Over 65	...	...	...	16	39	55
„ 16-64 years,						
not capable	...			4	7	11
„ 16-64 years,						
not available	...			—	2	2
„ but capable for open						
employment	...			—	1	1
Undergoing training						
(Professional or University)	...			1	—	1
Employed under ordinary conditions				5	1	6
Employment under sheltered						
conditions (Home Workers)	...			2	—	2
Under 16 and attending special school						
for Blind	...	...	...	1	—	1
				29	50	79

SECTION C

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA WATER SUPPLY

There are three systems of water supply in the Borough:

- (a) The South Staffordshire Waterworks Company. (This serves the majority of the populated area).
- (b) The Birmingham City Water Undertaking. (This serves certain areas adjacent to the Birmingham City Boundary).
- (c) Private Supplies. (Spring or well supplies in the outlying and rural areas).

Some notes on these three systems are given below:

- (a) The South Staffordshire Waterworks Company.

The supply is derived from five underground sources and also from the Blithfield Reservoir. Chlorination is practised as a precautionary measure at four of the supplying stations, while the supply from the Blithfield Reservoir is filtered and chlorinated at Seedy Mill Purification Works. The sources of supply are examined regularly and frequently, both bacteriologically and chemically, and where chlorination is practised, bacteriological samples of the raw water are examined where possible.

During 1961, of 252 samples of the water pumped to supply, 249 were entirely satisfactory. 153 samples of the water prior to chlorination were examined of which 151 were entirely satisfactory. Of 312 samples of the chlorinated Blithe water 307 were entirely satisfactory.

Regular monthly tap samples were examined within the Borough from:

The Company's Depot, Coleshill Road, Sutton Coldfield,
Sutton Coldfield Golf Club, Streetly,
50 Four Oaks Road, Four Oaks.

Twelve samples from these three points were entirely satisfactory. The chemical composition was fairly constant, hardness averaging 235 p.p.m.

The average chemical results for 1961 of the twelve samples from the Waterworks Depot were:—

pH	...	...	...	...	...	7.4			
Alkalinity (CaCo ₃)	...	...	...	...	130		parts	per	million
Chlorides (C1)	...	...	...	...	27.1	„	„	„	
Ammoniacal Nitrogen (N)	...	...	Trace	„	„	„	„	„	
Albuminoid Nitrogen (N)	...	...	Trace	„	„	„	„	„	
Oxidised Nitrogen (N)	...	...	6.4	„	„	„	„	„	
Oxygen Absorbed (3 hr. at 27°C.)	...	...	.12	„	„	„	„	„	
Temporary Hardness	...	...	125	„	„	„	„	„	
Permanent Hardness	...	...	110	„	„	„	„	„	
Total Hardness	...	...	235	„	„	„	„	„	
Iron (Fe)...	...	...	.03	„	„	„	„	„	
Manganese (Mn)	...	...	Nil	„	„	„	„	„	
Zinc (Zn)	...	...	Nil	„	„	„	„	„	
Poisonous Metals (Cu and Pb)	...	Trace	„	„	„	„	„	„	
Free C1	...	...	Trace	„	„	„	„	„	

The water is not liable to plumbo-solvency, all 36 tap samples being free from any appreciable quantities of lead.

The following particulars are of the main extensions laid during 1961:

				<i>Length in Yards</i>			
<i>Location</i>		3"		4"	6"	18"	
Ley Hill Farm Estate	...			496			
Foxhill Road	...	...			457		
Brooks Road	...	...	70	327			
Penns Lane Site	...	...		244			
Moor Hall Estate	...	...		363			
Birmingham Road	...	...		76			
Hillcrest Road	...	...		62			
Little Sutton Lane	...	...	9				
Fox Hollies Road—Bulls Lane				327			
Springfield Road	...	...			25		
Clarence Road— Blackberry Lane	...			52			
Sutton Park	...	...					3,526
Total	...	79		1,947	482		3,526

Within the area of supply in the Borough 20,916 houses are supplied direct and seven by means of outside taps.

A copy of the result of a sample of water submitted to the Public Health Laboratory Service is given below:

Bacteriological. Total Count: Number of colonies developing from 1 ml. of sample in agar after two days' incubation at 37°C. <1

Coliform Count: Type and number per 100 ml. of sample Nil

(b) The Birmingham City Water Undertaking.

A small proportion of the Borough adjacent to the Birmingham boundary is supplied with water from the mains of the City of Birmingham Water Department. This is soft moorland water derived from the Department's Elan gathering grounds in mid-Wales and is first treated by rapid gravity filters followed by treatment with hydrated lime to neutralise its natural acidity and, finally, chlorination before entering the Elan Aqueduct. After passing through storage reservoirs at the Birmingham end of the Aqueduct, the water is further treated at the Frankley Works by rapid or slow sand filtration followed by chlorination, after which it remains underground until reaching the consumers.

During 1961, 52 weekly bacteriological samples of the treated water passing into distribution at the Frankley works contained an average of less than two organisms per ml. after 48 hours incubation in agar at 37°C, the highest concentration in any sample being 19 per ml. Coliform bacteria were absent from all these samples.

Because of the continually increasing rate of demand for water, Birmingham's Welsh sources will have to be augmented in the very near future and to this end the Corporation is seeking powers to abstract water from the River Severn at Bewdley.

The average results obtained by the City Analyst from his routine samples of water as distributed in the area of supply during 1961, together with the range of variation are as shown in the table overleaf.

Description					Elan Water (1)	Extremes of results in (1)	
						Minimum	Maximum
pH	...	...	...	...	6.9	6.7	6.9
Total Solid Matter	...	...	...	p.p.m.	40	35	44
Free Ammonia	...	...	...	„	.000	.000	.000
Albuminoid or Organic Ammonia	...	...	...	„	.017	.004	.054
Nitrogen in Nitrates	...	...	...	„	0	0	0
Oxygen consumed in four hours at 27°C. (80°F.)	...	...	...	„	1.1	0.7	1.6
Chlorine in Chlorides	...	...	...	„	9	8	10
Hardness (as CaCO ₃)	...	...	...	„	18	16	22
Total Alkalinity (as CaCO ₃)	...	...	...	„	8	7	9
Erosion—overnight in lead pipe coil	...	...	...	„	0.8	0.5	1.1
Erosion—overnight lead Strip (arbitrary units)	...	...	...	„	78	65	100

The following particulars are of the main extensions laid during 1961:

Location					Length in yards	
					4"	
Leamont Drive	170

Bacteriological

Total Count: Number of colonies developing from 1 ml. of sample in agar after two days' incubation at 37°C. 2

Coliform Count: Type and number per 100 ml. of sample ... Nil

I am indebted to Mr. R. H. Taylor, B.Sc., M.I.C.E., Engineer-in-Chief of the South Staffordshire Waterworks Company and Mr. C. A. Risbridger, C.B.E., B.Sc., M.I.C.E., M.I.W.E., Chief Engineer of the City of Birmingham Water Department for the information supplied with regard to their respective water undertakings and their comments on the analysis of the water supply.

(c) Private Water Supplies

In the rural parts of the Borough there are 21 houses on private water supplies.

During the year 65 samples were taken from these supplies, 49 of which were excellent, 12 suspicious and three unsatisfactory. There is no recognised classification for this type of water supply but the classifications given above are based upon results from the Laboratory and the conditions known to exist at and around the supply. In each case of suspicious or unsatisfactory supplies, advice was given to users on precautionary measures.

The Minister of Health has this year particularly requested a report upon certain aspects of water supply. As will be noted in the foregoing report on the South Staffordshire Waterworks Company and the Birmingham City Water Undertaking, quality and quantity are excellent. During 1960/61 no defects were experienced regarding the quantity of water available to those houses on private supplies. The results of routine sampling of these gave rise to little anxiety.

HOUSES WITH SUB-STANDARD SANITATION

(a) Not connected to main drainage:

At the 31st December 1961, 278 houses were not connected to main drainage, 111 having privy closets. 141 houses had a water closet connected to a cesspool and 26 were served by water closet connected to a treatment unit.

The Corporation provides a cesspool emptying service on payment by the occupier. Pail closets, which are not emptied by the Corporation, are mostly situated in the rural areas and the contents are emptied by the occupiers and buried.

(b) Shared Water Closets connected to main sewer:

102 houses have water closets used in common with another house. A considerable proportion of the houses with shared water closet facilities are situated in the central section of the Borough.

RIVERS AND STREAMS

The streams courses which run through the Borough continue to give cause for concern as they are now increasingly liable to surcharge during and after heavy rain. Limited flooding occurs in a number of small areas in the Borough, sometimes accompanied by surcharge of the foul sewers and pollution by sewage.

PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTION OF THE AREA

Five Public Health Inspectors, one pupil and one shorthand typist/clerk constitute the establishment of the Public Health Inspectors' section. The clerical and technical work continue to expand with the increase of population and at the close of the year consideration was being given to the appointment of an additional clerk.

During the year 1,615 complaints were received and investigated, the classification of these complaints is set out below:

Animal Keeping	...	...	...	...	10
Food ...	...	...	...	...	106
Housing	...	...	...	...	178
Drains ...	...	...	...	...	146
Rodents	...	...	...	...	595
Air Pollution	...	...	...	...	49
Shops Act	...	...	...	...	16
Factories Act	...	...	...	...	5
Dustbins	...	...	...	...	168
Insects ...	...	...	...	...	137
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	93
Infectious Diseases	...	...	...	...	79
Refuse Collection	...	...	...	...	33
					<hr/> 1,615 <hr/>

A summary of the visits made by the Inspectors is given in the following tabular statement.

SUMMARY OF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTORS ANNUAL TABULAR STATEMENT

VISITS

Public Health Acts

Housing Defects	...	...	...	...	1,039
Movable Dwellings	...	...	...	...	168
Drainage ...	...	...	...	...	1,034
Water Supply	...	...	...	...	48
Infectious Diseases	...	...	...	...	372
Dirty and Verminous Premises	...	...	...	...	69
Insect Pests ...	...	...	...	...	408
Animal Keeping	...	...	...	...	67
Refuse Storage and Disposal	...	...	...	...	681
Swimming Baths	...	...	...	...	43
Schools	...	...	...	...	58
Offices and Workplaces	...	...	...	...	95
Places of Entertainment	...	...	...	...	59
Public Conveniences	...	...	...	...	56
Noise	...	...	...	...	81
					<hr/> 4,278

Housing Acts

Council House Inspections	...	...	...	1,173
Substandard Houses	...	...	...	1,107
Multi Let Houses and Overcrowding	...	...	...	208
Improvement Grants	...	...	...	113
				<hr/> 2,601

Rent Act	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Prevention of Damage by Pests Act	...	...					888
Clean Air Act	...	...	...	...	...		963
Factories Act	...	...	...	...	...		184
Food and Drugs Acts							
Food Premises Inspections	...	...	...	...	...	1,312	
Food Vehicles Inspections...	...	...	...	...	...	46	
Food Inspection	...	...	...	...	...	348	
Milk and Dairies Premises	...	...	...	...	...	24	
Sampling	...	...	...	...	...	784	
						—	2,514
Food Poisoning	...	...	...	...	...		16
Shops Acts	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
Pet Animals Acts	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
Visits to Laboratory	...	...	...	...	...		96
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...		92
Meetings and Exhibitions	...	...	...	...	...		149
							<u>11,795</u>

SHOPS AND OFFICES

Inspection of shops continues to be very largely carried out in conjunction with routine inspection under the Food and Drugs Act, 1955, but it is anticipated that in the near future each of the Public Health Inspectors will be authorised as an Additional Shops Act Inspector.

The comprehensive legislation in connection with Offices and Work Shops has not materialised.

CARAVANS AND CAMPING SITES

At the 31st December 1961, 31 caravans were known to be occupied for permanent habitation, at least six of these will disappear in the near future as the sites are the subject of building development.

ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION

During the year the Council continued its membership of the Warwickshire Clean Air Council and through that body carried out the measurement of atmospheric pollution within the Borough.

Gauges are sited as follows:

<i>Location</i>	<i>Volumetric Gauges Site No.</i>	<i>Lead Peroxide Gauges Site No.</i>	<i>Deposit Gauges Site No.</i>
Television Station	—	L.P.13	D.G.13
Cemetery	—	L.P.32	D.G.23
Ash Farm, Minworth	—	L.P.33	D.G.24
Council House	V.28	—	—
Boldmere High School	V.6	L.P.69	D.G.52
Ley Hill School	V.34	—	—

Results obtained from the gauges during 1961 are as follows:

RAINFALL IN INCHES				TONS PER SQUARE MILE								mg/100 sq. cm/day								
				Total undissolved matter				Total dissolved matter								Total solids				
Site Number				Site Number				Site Number				Site Number				Wt. of SO ₂ collected				
1961	13	23	24	52	13	23	24	52	13	23	24	52	13	23	24	52	13	23	24	52
	T.V.	Cem.	Min.	Bold.	T.V.	Cem.	Min.	Bold.	T.V.	Cem.	Min.	Bold.	T.V.	Cem.	Min.	Bold.	T.V.	Cem.	Min.	Bold.
	1.99	2.11	2.11	1.87	2.29	2.79	5.30	5.00	4.44	3.76	3.91	5.11	6.73	6.55	9.21	10.10	2.41	2.30	1.76	3.99
	2.16	1.87	1.96	1.96	3.48	4.53	6.39	7.55	5.43	5.10	4.50	6.14	8.91	9.63	10.89	13.69	1.93	2.21	2.26	3.80
March	0.13	(a)	0.13	0.12	1.99	(a)	4.27	6.04	1.43	(a)	2.58	2.28	3.42	(a)	6.85	8.32	2.07	1.67	1.92	3.10
April ...	4.49	4.20	3.84	4.49	5.50	2.68	9.24	7.95	7.82	8.09	7.09	9.87	13.32	10.77	16.33	17.82	1.26	1.25	2.70	2.27
May ...	0.88	0.54	0.78	0.79	3.44	4.37	2.92	4.60	2.19	1.85	1.78	2.05	5.63	6.22	4.70	6.65	0.94	0.90	1.74	1.53
June ...	1.24	1.21	1.23	0.84	4.17	3.86	8.15	6.61	2.78	1.85	2.91	1.14	6.95	5.71	11.06	7.75	0.70	0.68	1.02	0.88
July ...	2.14	1.93	1.97	1.82	4.14	2.28	4.07	4.83	3.44	2.65	2.85	2.58	7.58	4.93	6.92	7.41	0.60	0.51	0.82	0.82
August	2.02	1.66	1.80	1.94	2.12	2.21	2.78	2.31	2.29	2.08	2.55	2.05	4.41	4.29	5.33	4.36	0.56	0.54	0.89	0.77
September	1.55	1.53	1.96	2.09	4.07	2.78	5.13	5.97	3.94	3.05	5.50	4.40	8.01	5.83	10.63	10.37	0.97	0.30	2.90 (b)	1.52
October	2.37	2.17	1.93	2.31	2.25	2.79	2.78	4.53	4.64	4.16	5.40	6.58	6.89	6.95	8.18	11.11	1.30	1.66	3.82	3.35
November	1.79	1.85	1.69	1.89	3.04	2.72	5.30	5.87	5.50	4.33	4.90	6.88	8.54	7.05	10.20	12.75	1.93	1.79	3.16	3.80
December	1.98	2.02	1.71	2.19	2.18	2.01	3.44	3.56	4.64	6.34	4.21	9.60	6.82	8.35	7.65	13.16	2.42	1.59	2.84	3.92

ESTIMATION OF SULPHUR AND SMOKE CONCENTRATION BY THE VOLUMETRIC METHOD

1961			Monthly Average of Daily Concentrations					
			Smoke mg/m ³			Sulphur Dioxide mg/m ³		
			Site Number			Site Number		
			V.6	V.28	V.34	V.6	V.28	V.34
January	...	...	130	130	60	291	200	77
February	...	...	110	85	80	200	146	128
March	...	...	120	100	110	183	189	140
April	...	...	80	70	70	120	123	105
May	...	...	50	50	50	85	100	74
June	...	...	35	36	32	60	67	55
July	...	...	29	33	31	52	58	35
August	...	...	25	26	22	49	51	35
September	...	...	53	53	48	77	93	74
October	...	...	92	77	73	106	115	62
November	...	...	160	134	115	205	164	120
December	...	...	179	175	140	245	255	128

SWIMMING BATHS AND POOLS

There is an open-air public swimming bath at Keeper’s Pool within Sutton Park, with accommodation for adult swimmers in the large bath and for children in the smaller one.

The bath normally operates from Whitsuntide until the end of August according to weather conditions and during the holiday season is very popular with visitors to the Park.

At the commencement of the season the baths are normally filled with a supply from the South Staffordshire Waterworks Company main and are kept topped up during the season from the same supply. The water is treated by chlorination and sand filtration, the former by the break point method and the latter by means of pressure filters.

In addition appropriate chemicals are added to the water for the control of pH value and to assist in sedimentation. Since the installation of the break point chlorination plant some years ago, the water at these baths has been satisfactory, apart from one or two very rare occasions and at these times the difficulties have been promptly resolved.

Pumping apparatus ensures a turnover of the bath water at about six hours frequency.

The bath’s attendant tests the water regularly for chlorine content and periodic checks are made by the Health Inspectors and samples taken.

A recently constructed swimming bath at Bishop Vesey's Grammar School is also in use. Also in occasional use is the bath at Princess Alice School. In addition, several of the schools are contemplating the erection and use of fibre-glass or plastic baths.

The water for each of the swimming baths in the Borough is taken from the mains supply of the South Staffordshire Waterworks Company.

DIRTY PREMISES AND DISINFESTATION

69 visits were made to dirty or unkempt houses. This is a marked decline on the number of visits necessary in 1960. Very little of a verminous nature was found but where necessary disinfestation was carried out by the Department.

INSECT CONTROL

(a) Individual Properties

408 visits were made in respect of complaints regarding infestation by a variety of creatures, including woodworm, ants, wasps, earwigs, etc. The number of visits in respect of this type of complaint is approximately half of the previous year and has reverted to the normal pattern. The main reason for this was the diminished number of infestations by wasps. A charge of 10/- is made for the destruction of wasps nests.

(b) Sutton Park

Once again extensive disinfestation work was carried out by a contractor. Two treatments were given.

RODENT CONTROL

The Council provides a comprehensive service for the destruction of rats and mice infestation at domestic premises, being treated without cost to the owner or occupier. A charge is, however, made in respect of all business premises at which treatment is carried out.

Owing to the increased number of complaints received and treatments found necessary, a second Rodent Operative was engaged and commenced his duties in October.

The Operatives made a total of 2,815 visits during the year and in addition the Public Health Inspectors made 888 inspections for this purpose. This latter figure represents an abnormally large increase over the previous year which will be reduced now that a second Operative has been engaged.

PREVENTION OF DAMAGE BY PESTS ACT, 1949

	TYPE OF PROPERTY				
	Non-Agricultural				(5) Agri- cultural
	(1) Local Authority	(2) Dwelling Houses (includ'g Council Houses)	(3) All other (includ'g Business Premises)	(4) Total of Cols. (1), (2) & (3)	
1. Number of properties in Local Authority's District	35	23,025	2,490	25,550	109
2. Number of properties inspected as a result of:					
(a) Notification	4	402	88	494	5
(b) Survey under the Act ...	28	274	26	332	—
(c) Otherwise (e.g., when visited primarily for some other purpose)	—	—	—	—	—
3. Total inspections carried out—including re-inspections ...	83	2,184	513	2,780	35
4. Number of properties inspected (in Section 2) which were found to be infested by:					
(a) Rats — Major	1	—	5	6	—
Minor	32	520	64	597	5
(b) Mice — Major	—	—	—	—	—
Minor	3	56	26	81	—
5. Number of infested properties (in Section 4) treated by the L.A.	8	298	28	334	5
6. Total treatments carried out—including re-treatments ...	36	387	108	531	7
7. Number of notices served under Section 4 of the Act:					
(a) Treatment	—	—	—	—	—
(b) Structural Work (i.e., Proofing) ...	—	—	—	—	—
8. Number of cases in which default action was taken following the issue of a notice under Section 4 of the Act	—	—	—	—	—
9. Legal Proceedings	—	—	—	—	—
10. Number of "Block" control schemes carried out	—	—	—	—	—

FACTORIES

The number of factories registered under the Factories Acts, 1937–1952 is 185.

The general standard of hygiene maintained at factory premises is satisfactory, only minor infringements having been noted.

Factories are inspected as a matter of routine by the Public Health Inspectors, and in addition, infringements are brought to the notice of the Department by H.M. Inspector of Factories.

The number of written notices sent during the year was six, but it must be borne in mind that attention is often drawn verbally by the inspectors at the time of visit, where minor infringements are found.

Particulars of inspections are set out in the following Table:

PART 1 OF THE ACT

1. Inspections for purposes of provisions as to health (including inspections made by Public Health Inspectors).

<i>Premises</i>	<i>Number on Register</i>	<i>Number of</i>		<i>Occupiers prosecuted</i>
		<i>Inspections</i>	<i>Written notices</i>	
(i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	12	3	—	—
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority ...	120	90	4	—
(iii) Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority ...	53	50	—	—
TOTAL ...	185	143	4	—

2. Cases in which DEFECTS were found.

Particulars	Number of cases in which defects were found				Number of Cases in which prosecutions were instituted
	Found	Remedied	Referred		
			to H.M. Inspector	by H.M. Inspector	
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7):					
(a) Insufficient	1	1	—	—	—
(b) Unsuitable or defective	3	3	—	—	—
TOTAL ...	4	4	—	—	—

OUTWORKERS

16 persons were registered with the Local Authority as performing work of a registrable nature in their own homes.

The premises at which work is carried out are visited periodically and no contraventions of the Acts were noted during the year. 41 visits were made.

Nature of Work (1)	No. of out-workers in August list required by Section 110 (1) (c) (2)	No. of cases of default in sending lists to the Council (3)	No. of prosecutions for failure to supply lists (4)	No. of instances of work in unwholesome premises (5)	Notices served (6)	Prosecutions (7)
Wearing apparel: Making, etc. ...	13	—	—	—	—	—
Curtains and furniture hanging ...	1	—	—	—	—	—
The making of boxes or other receptacles or parts thereof made wholly or partially of paper ...	2	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL ...	16	—	—	—	—	—

SCHOOLS

58 inspections were made to schools in addition to 74 made to school meals kitchens.

Sanitary accommodation was inspected and defects and lack of cleanliness were reported to the appropriate authority. All schools within the Borough are provided with mains water supply, have hand washing facilities and are connected to the main drainage. The facilities are on the whole reasonably satisfactory.

SECTION D

HOUSING

Housing Conditions

During 1961 the housing situation eased once again owing to the progress made by the Council in its building programme. 669 houses were erected in 1961 compared with 839 for 1960, the bulk being private enterprise housing.

Dwellings handed over to the Corporation during 1961...	116
Houses and flats erected by private enterprise during 1961	553
	<hr/>
Total houses erected in 1961	669
	<hr/>

Corporation Housing as at 31/12/1961

Temporary houses completed	100
Permanent dwellings completed 1945-61	2,514
Permanent dwellings erected prior to 1945	594
	<hr/>
Total houses erected by Council to 31/12/1961 ...	3,208
	<hr/>
Permanent dwellings under construction at 31/12/1961 ...	67

Private Enterprise Housing as at 31/12/1961

Number of houses and flats completed since 1/8/1945 ...	7,220
Number of houses under construction	300
Total number of inhabited houses at 31/12/1961	23,462

Year	Inhabited Houses Mid-year	Population Mid-year	Persons per Occupied House
1947	13,618	45,280	3·325
1948	13,887	46,190	3·326
1949	14,155	46,580	3·291
1950	14,391	47,440	3·296
1951	14,871	47,790	3·214
1952	15,016	48,180	3·209
1953	15,446	48,670	3·151
1954	16,008	49,780	3·109
1955	16,801	50,630	3·014
1956	17,497	52,510	3·001
1957	18,485	55,950	3·028
1958	19,600	58,670	2·993
1959	20,912	61,980	2·964
1960	22,041	64,760	2·938
1961	23,071	72,720	3·152

HOUSING INSPECTION

Inspection of dwelling houses during the year.

1. (a) Total number of dwelling houses, inspected for housing defects (under Public Health and Housing Acts) ... 1,721
- (b) Number of inspections made for the purpose ... 5,132
2. (a) Number of dwelling houses (included under sub-heading (1) above) where inspected and recorded under Housing Consolidated Regulations 1925 and 1932 ... 33
- (b) Number of inspections made for the purpose ... 33
3. Number of dwelling houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation ... 71
4. Number of dwelling houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-heading) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation: Privately owned ... 319
- Local Authority owned ... 195
- 514
5. Remedy of defects during the year, without service of formal notices:
- Number of defective houses rendered fit in consequence... 116

6. Action under Statutory powers during the year:

(a) Proceedings under Sections 9 and 10 of the Housing Act 1957:

- | | | |
|---|--------|------|
| (i) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which notices served requiring repairs | ... .. | 2 |
| (ii) Number of dwelling houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices: | | |
| (a) By owners | ... .. | 2 |
| (b) By Local Authority in default of owners | ... | None |

(b) Proceedings under Public Health Acts:

- | | | |
|---|--------|----|
| (i) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which notices served requiring defects to be remedied | | 40 |
| (ii) Number of dwelling houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices: | | |
| (a) By owners | ... .. | 31 |
| (b) By Local Authority in default | ... .. | 5 |

7. Proceedings under Sections 17 and 23 of the Housing Act, 1957:

- | | | |
|---|--------|------|
| (i) Number of dwelling houses demolished in pursuance of demolition orders | ... .. | 13 |
| (ii) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which demolition orders were made | ... .. | 10 |
| (iii) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which closing orders were made | ... .. | None |
| (iv) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which closing orders were determined | ... .. | None |

8. Proceedings under Section 18 of the Housing Act, 1957:

- | | | |
|---|--------|------|
| (i) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the tenements or rooms having been rendered fit | ... .. | None |
| (ii) Number of Closing Orders made | ... .. | None |

9. Proceedings under Section 42 of the Housing Act, 1957:

- | | | |
|---|--------|------|
| (i) Number of houses included in Clearance Areas... | | 61 |
| (ii) Number of dwelling houses demolished as a result of Clearance Area procedure | ... .. | None |

SUB-STANDARD HOUSES

As was mentioned in the Report for last year a survey of probable sub-standard houses was made during 1960. As a result of this 219 houses were considered to be so far sub-standard as to be seriously considered for representation. A five-year programme was drawn up and presented to the Borough Council early in 1961. Following approval by the Council the programme was presented to the Ministry of Housing and Local Government. 62 of the houses listed were within the proposed Central Re-development Area. It has been agreed to postpone action with regard to these until re-development plans and dates are known. In the meantime the clearance of unfit houses in the remainder of the Borough will proceed. As will be seen from the figures given earlier in this Report, the Public Health Inspectors made 1,107 visits to properties in the sub-standard category.

HOUSES IN MULTI-OCCUPATION

Additions to the number of houses of this type continue but in the year under review the increase was comparatively small. 139 visits were made to 40 such houses.

RENT ACT, 1957

Requests and applications for certificates under this Act have now almost completely ceased. Only two visits under the Act were necessary and no certificate was granted.

SECTION E

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD

The quality of food is adversely affected by chemical and bacteriological contamination. Excess preservatives, harmful chemical substances, dilution or other adulteration of the food is supervised by routine samples submitted to the Borough Analyst.

Bacteriological contamination occurs in a variety of ways, particularly by means of mishandling or unsuitable storage. Food originally clean or pure is rendered harmful by unhygienic practices.

Food Hygiene instruction and advice is given during routine visits to food premises and also by lectures and demonstrations given to organisations within the Borough.

Due to the constant change in the personnel of food shops attention must be given to ensure the maintenance of a satisfactory standard of food hygiene practice.

FOOD HYGIENE REGULATIONS

Improvement of Food Premises

Since the introduction of the Food Hygiene Regulations in 1955 particular attention has been given to periodic routine inspections of food premises.

During the six years following the introduction of the Regulations an annual average of 267 unsatisfactory conditions were rectified.

The Regulations continue to be of considerable value in securing necessary improvements and during 1961, 249 such conditions were remedied and for this purpose the Public Health Inspectors made 1,305 inspections.

Unsatisfactory condition remedied

Insanitary construction of premises and drainage	38
Sanitary accommodation defective	24
Decoration and/or cleansing of walls, ceilings, floors, doors, windows, etc.	67
Cleansing and improvement of equipment required	20
Open food unprotected	1
Unsatisfactory food store	13
Hand washing notices not fixed	17
Inadequate hand washing facilities	17
Inadequate sink facilities	9
Soap, towels and nail brushes not available ...	14
First Aid material not provided	8
Clothing accommodation not provided ...	2
Floor covering defective	2
Refuse storage improvement needed	10
Unsatisfactory lighting	3
Unsatisfactory ventilation... ..	4
	<hr/>
	249
	<hr/>

CLASSIFICATION OF FOOD PREMISES

The number of food premises in the Borough by type of business is as follows:

Bakers' Shops	...	...	...	...	...	20
Butchers' Shops	...	...	...	...	...	48
Chemists' Shops	...	...	...	...	...	21
Fish — Fried Fish Shops	...	...	...	...	...	3
Fish — Wet Fish Shops	...	...	...	...	...	9
Greengrocers' Shops	...	...	...	...	...	50
Grocers' and General Shops	...	...	...	...	...	102
Ice Cream Shops	...	...	...	...	...	5
Sweetshops	...	...	...	...	...	50
Wines Shop/ Beer Off	...	...	...	...	...	22
Bakehouses	...	...	...	...	...	10
Hotel/Restaurant/Canteen	...	...	...	...	...	64
Public Houses	...	...	...	...	...	31
Preserved Food Manufacturers	...	...	...	...	...	12
Schools Meals Centres	...	...	...	...	...	32
Public Halls	...	...	...	...	...	36
Food Factories/Warehouses	...	...	...	...	...	7
Dairies and Milk Depots	...	...	...	...	...	5
Park Stalls	...	...	...	...	...	9
						<hr/> 536 <hr/>

ICE CREAM

(a) Registered Premises

There are 202 registration certificates in force in the Borough under the terms of Section 16 of the Food and Drugs Act, 1955. The premises concerned consist of:

- 1 registered for manufacture only
- 16 registered for manufacture and sale
- 185 registered for sale only

In addition, 11 exempted premises such as hotels, clubs, schools, etc. are known to sell the product and several mobile vehicles frequent the Borough.

A high proportion of the premises registered for sale handle a pre-packed article only and supplies in the main come from eight manufacturers. The retailers show a preference for pre-packed ice cream on the grounds of ease of handling, and this greatly assists the hygienic control of the commodity.

All registered premises are inspected as a routine and for record purposes such inspections are listed under the principal trade of the premises concerned.

(b) Ice Cream (Heat Treatment, etc.) Regulations 1959

164 samples of ice cream were taken during the year for bacteriological examination, and the results are shown in the following table:

Type	Number Taken	Grade 1	Grade 2	Grade 3	Grade 4
From Manufacturers: Hot Mix ...	2	2	—	—	—
From Retailers	162	150	9	1	2
TOTAL ...	164	152	9	1	2

For the purpose of testing, the methylene blue reduction test recommended by the Laboratory Service is used. Grades 1 and 2 are normally considered satisfactory, grade 3 doubtful and grade 4 unsatisfactory.

PRESERVED FOOD

61 premises in the Borough are registered under Section 16 of the Food and Drugs Act, 1955, for the preparation or manufacture of sausages or potted, pressed, pickled or preserved foods intended for sale.

The primary business of the premises registered is as follows:

Butcher	29
Cooked Meat Shop	5
Bakehouse	6
Grocer	7
Fried Fish Shop	3
Premises not in use at present	11

All food premises are subject to regular routine inspection and premises registered under Section 16 (b) are inspected for the purpose of the Section at the time of such routine visits.

MILK SUPPLY

Milk and Dairies (General) Regulations, 1959

The number of Milk Distributors registered in the Borough at 31st December 1961, is as follows:

Resident in the Borough:

Distributors both producing and retailing ...	2
Distributors retailing only	5
Shopkeepers selling bottled milk only ...	32

Resident outside the Borough:

Distributors retailing only	13
Registered premises in use in the Borough ...	3

Milk (Special Designation) Regulations, 1960

The following licences were granted for 1961:

Dealers' Licences—

(a) Pasteurised	41
(b) Sterilised	45
(c) T.T.	22
	<hr/>
	108
	<hr/>

With the coming into force of the Milk (Special Designation) Regulations 1960, the period for which a dealers' licence is granted is extended from one year to five years and the issue of supplementary licences is discontinued.

CONTROL AND DISTRIBUTION OF MILK

Since the 1st October 1949, the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food has exercised control over the production of milk and the Local Authority has been responsible only for the supervision of treatment and distribution of milk.

This latter supervision is exercised by the inspection of premises, and frequent sampling of milk in the process of distribution to the customer.

During the year 24 inspections of premises were made and 268 samples of milk were taken, of which 240 were for bacteriological examination and 28 for biological test.

RESULTS OF TESTS													
Grade of Milk	Number of Samples	Phosphatase			Methylene Blue			Turbidity		T.B.			
		Passed	Failed	Not Tested	Passed	Failed	Not Tested	Passed	Failed	No. of Samples	Neg.	Pos.	Inconclusive
Pasteurised ...	112	111	1	—	105	6	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
T.T. Pasteurised	51	51	—	—	48	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
T.T. Raw ...	18	—	—	—	16	1	1	—	—	30	30	—	—
Sterilised ...	59	—	—	—	—	—	—	59	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL ...	240	162	1	—	169	10	2	59	—	30	30	—	—

INSPECTION OF FOOD

The inspection of food is divided between (a) the inspection of retail shops and wholesale warehouses and (b) the inspection of meat in slaughterhouses.

There is in operation a voluntary scheme of surrender, under which certificates are given by the inspector and the unsound food removed for destruction by incineration at the Corporation refuse destructor.

(a) Food found unfit at retail shops and warehouses

	<i>lbs.</i>	<i>ozs.</i>	<i>Number of Containers</i>
Raw Meat	189	0	
Bacon	22	0	
Sausages and Meat Products ...	202	12	
Fats	21	0	
Cheese	43	0	
Fruit	2,864	0	171 trays
Flour and Cereals... ..		6	
Preserves	17	0	
Confectionery	66	0	102 pkts.
Frozen Food	194	0	517 pkts.
Tinned Food	1,584	0 $\frac{3}{4}$	1,356 tins
Fish	14	0	
Miscellaneous Foods	53	7	
	<hr/> 5,270	<hr/> 9 $\frac{3}{4}$	

Total: 2 tons, 7 cwts., 6 lbs., 9 $\frac{3}{4}$ ozs.

(b) Inspection of Slaughterhouses

Under the provisions of the Slaughterhouses Act 1958 the Council approved the issue of a licence to one slaughterhouse in the Borough. The slaughterhouse concerned had been renovated to comply with the regulations made under the Act.

All animals slaughtered were inspected during the year, the total being:

7 Calves
100 Pigs
540 Sheep and Lambs

Conditions rendering meat unfit for human consumption were found as follows:

<i>Pigs:</i>	6 heads	...	T.B.	...	...	72 lbs.
	7 livers	...	Parasitic	...	...	28 lbs.
	2 plucks	...	T.B.	...	...	20 lbs.
	2 livers	...	Cirrhosis	...	...	4 lbs.
	1 heart	...	Pericarditis	...	...	1 lb.
	2 lungs	...	Echinococcus	...	...	4 lbs.
<i>Sheep and Lambs:</i>	10 livers	...	Parasitic	...	...	15 lbs.
	1 liver	...	Abscess	...	...	1½ lbs.
						145½ lbs.

CARCASES AND OFFAL INSPECTED AND CONDEMNED IN WHOLE OR IN PART
During year ending 31st December, 1961

	<i>Cattle excluding Cows</i>	<i>Cows</i>	<i>Calves</i>	<i>Sheep and Lambs</i>	<i>Pigs</i>	<i>Horses</i>
Number killed	—	—	7	540	100	—
Number inspected	—	—	7	540	100	—
<i>All diseases except Tuberculosis and Cysticerci:</i> Whole carcasses condemned	—	—	—	—	—	—
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	—	—	—	11	12	—
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than tuber- culosis and cysticerci ...	—	—	—	2·0	12·0	—
<i>Tuberculosis only:</i> Whole carcasses condemned	—	—	—	—	—	—
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	—	—	—	—	6	—
Percentage of the number inspected affected with tuberculosis	—	—	—	—	6·0	—
<i>Cysticercosis:</i> Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	—	—	—	—	—	—
Carcases submitted to treat- ment by refrigeration ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
Generalised and totally condemned	—	—	—	—	—	—

FOOD POISONING

During the year four cases of food poisoning were notified to the department. Two of these cases were in one family and there were two single cases.

Faecal specimens submitted to the Public Health Laboratory in all four cases proved to be negative, but a specimen of corned beef submitted to the Public Health Laboratory in respect of one of the single cases resulted in cultures giving a copious growth of *staphylococcus saprophyticus*.

BACTERIOLOGICAL AND CHEMICAL EXAMINATIONS

Bacteriological

The Public Health Laboratory Service (Director: Dr. B. R. Sandiford), is in Great Charles Street, Birmingham, and specimens are submitted to this laboratory as necessary.

In all 558 samples or specimens were submitted during the year for bacteriological and microscopical examination as detailed below:

<i>Food</i>	...	...	Milk — Bacteriological	...	...	...	240
			Biological	...	...	...	28
			Drinking Water	...	...	...	76
			Ice Cream	...	...	...	164
			Coconut	...	...	...	1
			School Milk	...	...	...	1
			Corned Beef	...	...	...	1
			Boiled Sweets	...	...	...	1
<i>Other Specimens</i>	...		Swimming Bath Water	...	...	...	8
			Faeces submitted by Public Health Dept.				32
			Faeces submitted by local practitioner	...			5
			Hair submitted by local practitioner	...			1
							558

Chemical

Analyses of samples of food and drugs taken under the Food and Drugs Act, are carried out by the Public Analyst for the Borough (Mr. R. K. Chalmers of Messrs. Bostock Hill and Rigby) who also carry out additional chemical examinations as required by the Department.

Mr. R. K. Chalmers comments on the year's work as follows:

"The year's samples covered a wide range of foods and a small number of drugs.

9.9% of the samples were found to be unsatisfactory, and this is a substantial proportion.

The faults criticised were very varied, and the list provides an interesting although by no means exhaustive illustration of the protection afforded to consumers by the Food and Drugs Act.

This year there was only one 'foreign body' sample, and that was a rather dirty plaster bandage, three inches long, in bread.

Purely technical infringements of the Labelling of Food Order continue to arise, often through ignorance, and are rectified without difficulty. The bottled beetroot and tomato relish samples were in this category.

Some claims, however, are positively misleading, and are vigorously contested. Claims that any bread is 'Slimming' have been criticised in Sutton Coldfield for some time, and added weight was given to these criticisms by the publication of the Food Standards Committee Report on Bread and Flour, and later by the issue of draft regulations. The label on Yoghourt was also acknowledged to be misleading, and amendment secured.

Less obvious labelling transgressions, where amendment in the purchasers' interest was requested and obtained, included slimming tablets which contained small but significant doses of four purgatives, and it was considered that the true nature of these ingredients should be made clear. Vitamin and Mineral Capsules made special claims for Calcium and Phosphorous, but the amounts present were insignificant.

In matters of substance, table Jelly crystals failed a prescribed test, and showed marked variation in weight from packet to packet. Following criticism of cocktail sausages in a tin which was found to be markedly corroded, an undertaking was given by the foreign manufacturers to lacquer future tins, and this was a useful achievement arising from routine local inspection.

Three bottles of milk were submitted for special examination for poisons. None was found, and the analyst demonstrated some confidence in his findings by drinking part of the contents of each bottle. This biological test, which to date has fortunately always proved negative, often carries more conviction to a complainant than any number of figures. Other milk samples were of high quality; the average composition was Fat 4.3%, solids-not-fat 8.82%.

A consignment of potato crisps was unhesitatingly condemned as unfit for consumption.

The interesting range of this year's work was due in no small measure to the enthusiasm of your sampling officers, to whom our thanks are due".

<i>Samples of</i>	<i>Formal</i>	<i>Informal</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Satisfactory</i>	<i>Unsatisfactory</i>
FOOD					
Beer	—	2	2	2	—
Beetroot, Bottled	—	2	2	1	1
Biscuits	—	2	2	2	—
Bombay Duck	—	1	1	1	—
Bread, Various	—	9	9	5	4
Butter	—	4	4	4	—
Cheese	—	1	1	1	—
Chicken, Tinned	—	2	2	2	—
Coconut	—	1	1	1	—
Colouring	—	1	1	1	—
Coffee	—	5	5	5	—
Cocktails	—	1	1	1	—
Cream	—	3	3	3	—
Crisps	—	1	1	—	1
Curries	—	2	2	2	—
Drinks, Chocolate	—	2	2	2	—
Fish Products	—	4	4	4	—
Flour	—	4	4	4	—
Fruit, dried	—	3	3	3	—
Fruit, fresh	—	3	3	3	—
Fruit, Glacé	—	2	2	2	—
Gelatine	—	1	1	1	—
Herbs	—	1	1	1	—
Honey	—	3	3	3	—
Ice-cream	—	6	6	6	—
Jam	—	5	5	5	—
Jelly	—	4	4	3	1
Lard	—	1	1	1	—
Liqueurs	—	3	3	1	2
Margarine	—	1	1	1	—
Marmalade	—	2	2	2	—
Marzipan	—	2	2	2	—
Meat Products	—	3	3	3	—
Milk	8	14	22	19	3
Milk Powder	—	1	1	—	1
Mincemeat	—	2	2	2	—
Mixtures, flour	—	3	3	3	—
Pepper	—	3	3	3	—
Peel, various	—	2	2	2	—
Pies, Meat	—	2	2	2	—
Poppadums	—	1	1	1	—
Powder, baking	—	1	1	1	—
Powder, Ice-cream	—	1	1	1	—
Puddings	—	5	5	5	—
Rum	1	—	1	1	—
Sauces	—	8	8	6	2
Sausage and sausage meat	—	11	11	9	2
Seasoning	—	1	1	1	—
Soft Drinks	—	9	9	8	1
Soup	—	1	1	1	—
Sodium Bicarbonate	—	1	1	1	—
Suet	—	1	1	1	—
Sweets and Confectionery	—	13	13	13	—

Samples of					Formal	Informal	Total	Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory
FOOD (continued)									
Tartar, Cream of	...	...			—	1	1	1	—
Tea	...	...	...	...	—	4	4	4	—
Vegetables	...	...	...		—	3	3	3	—
Vinegar	...	...	...	...	—	1	1	1	—
Wines	...	...	...	...	—	3	3	3	—
Whisky	...	...	...	...	9	—	9	9	—
Yeast Extract	...	...	...		—	1	1	1	—
Yoghourt	...	...	...		—	2	2	1	1
DRUGS									
Foods, Medicinal	...	...			—	2	2	2	—
Mixtures, Medicinal	...	...			—	2	2	2	—
Tablets, various	...	...	...		—	6	6	4	2
Powders	...	...	...	...	—	1	1	1	—
Salts	...	...	...	...	—	1	1	1	—
Pills	...	...	...	...	—	1	1	1	—
TOTAL					18	195	213	192	21

SAMPLES TAKEN UNDER THE FOOD AND DRUGS ACT AND REPORTED UPON AS UNSATISFACTORY

No.	Nature of Sample			Formal or Informal	Nature of Deficiency	Action Taken
6	Slimming Treatment...			I.	Misleading label.	Insert slip to be enclosed to amplify labelling.
15	Bottled Beetroot	...		I.	Unsatisfactory label.	Label to be re-modelled.
28	Apricot Brandy	...		I.	Deficient in Proof Spirit.	Deficiency small but drawn to attention of importers.
29	Liqueur	...	...	I.	Deficient in Proof Spirit.	Deficiency small but drawn to attention of importers.
35	Bread	...	...	I.	Unsatisfactory Label.	Label to be re-written.
47	Yoghourt	...	...	I.	Unsatisfactory Label.	Label to be amended.
50	Bread	...	...	I.	Unsatisfactory Slimming Claim.	Agreed to amend label.
62	Bread	...	...	I.	Unsatisfactory Slimming Claim.	To consider amending label.
101	Tomato Relish	...		I.	Unsatisfactory Label.	Commodity withdrawn—(sample satisfactory).
105	Milk Powder	...	...	I.	Unsatisfactory Label.	Label to be amended.
104	Vitamin Capsules	...		I.	Unsatisfactory Label.	Label to be amended.
118	Table Jelly	...	...	I.	Failed prescribed test.	Manufacturers attention drawn—commodity under observation.
120	Sausage	...	...	I.	Contained metal fragment.	Reported to Health Committee—warning given.
161	Sausages—Tinned	...		I.	Tin corroded.	Future tins to be lacquered.

No.	Nature of Sample			Formal or Informal	Nature of Deficiency	Action Taken
175	Aniseed Cordial	...		I.	Low in Proof Spirit.	Deficiency small— producers attention drawn to this.
179	Bread ...	...	...	I.	Contained bandage.	Reported to Health Committee— baker warned.
188	Tomato Relish	...		I.	Unsatisfactory designation.	Label to be amended.
193	Milk (3 samples)	...		I.	Deficient in fat.	Submitted for special examination not concerned with fat content.
194	Crisps ...	...	...	I.	Rancidity present.	Stocks destroyed.

SCHOOL HEALTH SERVICE 1961

SECTION F

SCHOOL WELFARE SUB-COMMITTEE 1961/62

His Worship the Mayor, Councillor D. V. Smallwood.
Councillor Mrs. Dunnett (*Chairman*).
Alderman H. H. Turner.
Alderman Mrs. Smith.
Alderman A. Gunby.
Councillor Whitfield.
Councillor Phillips.
Councillor Moran.
Councillor Mrs. Carpenter.
County Councillor E. Moore.
Messrs. Fishwick, Colman.

STAFF OF SCHOOL HEALTH SERVICE 1961

<i>Borough School Medical Officer</i>	-	Dr. J. R. PRESTON, B.Sc., M.B., Ch.B., F.R.F.P.S., D.P.H.
<i>Assistant School Medical Officers</i>	-	Dr. J. P. WALL, M.B., Ch.B. Dr. J. B. TYLER, M.B.B.S. L.R.C.P., M.R.C.S. (commenced 1/11/1961).
<i>Senior School Dental Officer</i>	-	N. G. EVANS, L.D.S.
<i>Part-time Dental Officers</i>	-	B. TEALL, L.D.S. Mrs. HOGGINS, L.D.S. J. JOHNSTON, L.D.S.
<i>Part-time Speech Therapist</i>	-	Mrs. K. M. SENIOR.
<i>Part-time Physiotherapist</i>	-	Mrs. C. M. WILLIAMS.

School Nurses and Health Visitors:

Miss J. HORN (<i>Superintendent</i>).	Miss G. M. OWEN (commenced 1/5/1961).
Mrs. M. HORROCKS.	Miss S. J. SHILTON (commenced 1/5/1961).
Mrs. V. F. THIRKILL.	Miss D. M. CATLIN (commenced 9/10/1961).
Miss I. SHOTTON.	Miss M. GRIFFITHS-OWEN (commenced 13/11/1961).
Miss A. FORRESTER (resigned 27/4/1961).	Mrs. F. B. ZAND, Part-time (commenced 6/3/1961).
Miss SALVAGE.	
Miss B. M. HARRIS.	
Miss M. E. POOLE.	
Miss M. C. MAIRET.	

Clerical Staff:

<i>Senior Clerk</i>	-	Mrs. A. B. FROHLICH.
<i>Clerks</i>	-	Miss C. M. DIPPLE (commenced 16/1/1961) (transferred to M & CW 29/11/1961).
	-	Mrs. P. DUGARD (commenced 30/11/1961).
<i>Shorthand Typists</i>	-	Mrs. G. M. JONES (resigned 21/10/1961).
	-	Miss M. HILL (commenced 23/10/1961).

Dental Attendants:

Miss J. WOOLLEY.
Miss J. GRAHAM.

Report of the Borough School Medical Officer 1961

This is the first report on the work of the School Medical Service in this Borough which I have had the pleasure of presenting. This is due to the Delegation of School Health Services to the Borough Council in 1961.

Medical inspection of school children is, in spite of opinions often expressed by those who have little knowledge of the work, playing a most important part in the health and well being of the school population.

The work of the School Medical Officer can be interesting or otherwise according to the attitude adopted towards these inspections.

If keen interest is taken in the inspections and the work is thoroughly done, much satisfaction can be gained and much good done.

The inspections usually carried out in this Borough amount to three routine examinations during the period of school life. Entrants are examined in their first year at school, pupils in their last year at junior school or first year at senior and seniors in their last year at school at about 14-15 years of age. Vision of all pupils is also tested at eight years. Children with possible defects can be referred by teachers or parents at any time for examination at special sessions. There is also what is termed an "Observation" Clinic to which pupils who require observation or review can be called as required.

Of the 2,150 pupils inspected during the year 1,688 were in satisfactory general physical condition and nine were unsatisfactory. The remaining 453 inspections were for specific defects only, not including the general physical condition. It is in the finding of defects which may appear trivial or which have gone unnoticed that the value of the inspections lie and on looking at tables of pupils requiring treatment and observation this becomes evident.

The largest proportion of defects found are in defective vision, feet, and throat, with postural defects and developmental slowness in boys following some way behind.

In the case of visual defects 195 pupils were referred for treatment and 106 kept under observation.

In the matter of foot defects in the children examined, I feel that the figure of 32 requiring treatment and 100 observation reflects on the type of footwear worn. In too many of these cases the shoes are ill-fitting, too small and of bad shape. The fashion of wearing pointed shoes has done nothing but harm and in the case of senior girls in particular the out of school desire to show a pair of feet introduced with difficulty into fashionable shoes to make them appear small seems to have an overwhelming attraction. The number of misshapen joints seen in these feet is regrettable to say the least.

In the case of the younger pupil—parents should check regularly to make certain that their children’s rapidly growing feet are still able to get comfortably into the shoes provided for them. Over the last few years more publicity has been given locally to verrucae, and every possible precaution has been taken in shower baths and foot baths. This condition is not easily cleared and attention must be paid to preventing it in every way possible.

I should like to thank the Chairman and Members of Committees for their advice and encouragement. Thanks are also due to my own Staff and to the Staff of other departments, particularly the Education Department for their much appreciated assistance.

JAMES R. PRESTON,
Borough School M.O.

NUMBER OF SCHOOLS AND NUMBER OF SCHOOL CHILDREN ON ROLL AT JANUARY 1961

				<i>Schools</i>	<i>Children</i>
Primary	...	...	...	18	6,043
Secondary	...	...	...	8	4,340
				<hr/>	<hr/>
		Totals	...	26	10,383
				<hr/>	<hr/>

Defects found by Medical Inspection during the Year

PERIODIC INSPECTIONS

Pupils attending Maintained and Assisted NURSERY, PRIMARY and SECONDARY SCHOOLS

Defect Code No.	Defect or Disease	PERIODIC INSPECTIONS							
		ENTRANTS		LEAVERS		OTHERS		TOTAL	
		Requiring treatment	Requiring observation	Requiring treatment	Requiring observation	Requiring treatment	Requiring observation	Requiring treatment	Requiring observation
4	Skin	1	6	15	22	10	3	26	31
5	Eyes—								
	(a) Vision	22	47	108	20	38	16	178	83
	(b) Squint	13	7	3	3	1	4	17	14
	(c) Other	1	1	1	2	—	6	2	9
6	Ears—								
	(a) Hearing	1	8	—	2	1	2	2	12
	(b) Otitis Media	—	4	—	—	1	1	1	5
	(c) Other	—	5	—	1	—	1	—	7
7	Nose or Throat	37	62	1	13	4	9	42	84
8	Speech	7	9	1	1	—	—	8	10
9	Lymphatic Glands...	7	82	1	—	—	1	8	83
10	Heart	—	8	1	4	2	2	3	14
11	Lungs	2	19	2	5	1	4	5	28
12	Developmental—								
	(a) Hernia	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	4
	(b) Other	—	19	—	7	4	24	4	50
13	Orthopaedic—								
	(a) Posture	5	5	—	15	—	13	5	33
	(b) Feet	21	67	6	19	5	14	32	100
	(c) Other	2	6	5	11	—	—	7	17
14	Nervous System—								
	(a) Epilepsy	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	(b) Other	1	9	2	—	1	2	4	11
15	Psychological—								
	(a) Development... ..	—	4	—	1	—	—	—	5
	(b) Stability	—	7	—	2	—	2	—	11
16	Abdomen	—	1	—	3	—	1	—	5
17	Other (excluding dental defects)	2	2	5	27	—	2	7	31

Defects found by Medical Inspection during the Year

SPECIAL INSPECTIONS

Pupils attending Maintained and Assisted NURSERY, PRIMARY and SECONDARY SCHOOLS

Defect Code No.	Defect or Disease	SPECIAL INSPECTIONS	
		Requiring Treatment	Requiring Observation
4	Skin	8	2
5	Eyes— (a) Vision (b) Squint (c) Other	28 2 —	10 1 —
6	Ears— (a) Hearing (b) Otitis Media (c) Other	— — —	3 2 1
7	Nose or Throat	—	7
8	Speech	—	1
9	Lymphatic Glands	—	8
10	Heart	—	—
11	Lungs	—	7
12	Developmental— (a) Hernia (b) Other	— 2	— 6
13	Orthopaedic— (a) Posture (b) Feet (c) Other	— 2 2	4 14 2
14	Nervous System— (a) Epilepsy (b) Other	— 2	— 5
15	Psychological— (a) Development (b) Stability	— 2	— 1
16	Abdomen	—	1
17	Other (excluding dental defects) ...	4	3

INFESTATION WITH VERMIN

Number of individual Schools inspected during the year ...	9
Number of individual Schools found completely free from infestation throughout the year	1
Number of individual Schools having some infestation during the year	8
Number of <i>individual pupils</i> found infested during the year...	20
Number of schools <i>NOT</i> inspected during the year but regarded as 'clean'	19
Total number of individual examinations in the schools by the school nurses or other authorised persons... ..	2,724

I am certain the fact that only 20 pupils suffered infestation with vermin out of 2,724 inspected and a total school population of 10,383, speaks well for the cleanliness of the children. However these 20 children infested were 20 too many and it is hoped that the parents concerned will follow the advice we have given them. We ought to have a 100% clean record in this town.

CLINICS

There is one school clinic at 9 Holland Street, Sutton Coldfield and the services available include the following:

Aural Clinic;
Dental Clinic;
Chest Clinic;
Eye Clinic;
B.C.G. Clinic;
Consultation Clinic.

School children also received dental treatment at Boldmere, Falcon Lodge and Mere Green Child Welfare Centres, where there are excellently equipped dental surgeries.

An Orthopaedic After-Care Exercise Clinic for children is held at 49 Holland Street Child Welfare Centre.

DENTAL SERVICE AT 31-12-1961

Clinics (Fixed)	4
Clinics (Mobile)	—
Dental Officers (Whole-time)	1
Dental Officers (Part-time)	3
Available sessions per week	18

DETAILS OF DENTAL INSPECTION AND TREATMENT

1961

Total sessions for inspection	...	...	13
Total sessions for treatment	...	...	686
Routine cases inspected	...	...	871
Routine cases found to require treatment...			649
Routine cases referred for treatment	...		458
Routine cases for which treatment completed	...	...	359
Emergency cases for which treatment was completed	...	...	1,136
Total attendances made for treatment	...		3,611

NUMBER OF HANDICAPPED PUPILS IN SUTTON COLDFIELD AT 31-12-1961

Category.	1961	Total
Blind	—	1
Partially-sighted	—	2
Deaf	—	5
Partially Deaf	—	4
Educationally sub-normal	5	41
Epileptic	—	1
Maladjusted	1	5
Physically Handicapped	8	32
Speech	—	1
Delicate	2	16
Total	16	108

Recorded as unsuitable for education under Section 57 of the Education

Act	9	32
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HANDICAPPED PUPILS

The question of handicapped children is one of the utmost importance and the largest section of these are the educationally sub-normal. In Sutton Coldfield there has always been difficulty as elsewhere in placing these pupils in a suitable school, there being no local school for educationally backward pupils, and parents being in the main loath to send their children away from their own care.

The Head Teachers in the Borough have taken a particular interest in these children and where it has been reasonable and possible, they have set up small special teaching units to encourage these pupils and endeavour to retain them in their schools.

I may say that considerable success has attended these efforts and it is only in the case of the pupil whose intelligence is extremely low that reference to special schools has been made.

I must say how much I appreciate the interest and efforts of the head teachers in this direction and mention what a help it has been to the work of the School Medical Officers concerned in this work.

In Warwickshire the following special schools are available:

Tudor Grange	...	For Physically handicapped, mixed.
Exhall Grange	...	For (a) Physically handicapped, mixed (b) Partially sighted, mixed.
River House	... ..	Maladjusted boys.
Nuneaton, Red Deeps		Educationally Sub-normal, mixed day.
Packwood	... ..	Educationally Sub-normal boys,
Tyntesfield	... ..	Educationally Sub-normal girls, Residential and Day.
Warwick Priory	...	Educationally Sub-normal mixed, day.

As seen in the table above there is a considerable number of physically handicapped on the Register and these pose a problem in care.

The Handicapped Children of Sutton Coldfield Parents' Association has given considerable help to parents by taking care voluntarily of a number of these children, thereby allowing the parents a little time free from what can become a very wearisome and arduous task. They undoubtedly fulfil a very useful function and those who give time voluntarily to this must have our thanks.

Visual Defects

In this area investigation of visual defects is given at the school eye clinic at 9 Holland Street, where consultant staff of the Hospital Management Committee attend. Where it is found necessary, patients can have arrangements for treatment or further special investigation at the local hospital clinics. For a number of years there has been this system of close liaison between the Local Authority and Hospital services and in this way I feel the best service has been available to the school children of the town.

TREATMENT OF EYE DISEASES, DEFECTIVE VISION AND SQUINT AT EYE CLINIC

Ophthalmic part-time staff

<i>Name.</i>		<i>No. of Sessions.</i>
Dr. McCabe...	...	34
Dr. Longmore	...	40

<i>Clinic.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
Number of individual children who attended during the year:	
New Cases 	131
Re-examinations 	276
Total number of attendances made by these children during the year 	490
Number of individual children prescribed spectacles during the year:	
New Cases 	77
Re-examinations 	165
Number of individual children referred for orthoptic treatment:	
(a) by County Orthoptists 	—
(b) by R.H.B. Orthoptists 	—
Number of individual children known to have received orthoptic treatment during the year:	
(a) by County Orthoptists 	—
(b) by R.H.B. Orthoptists 	19
Number of individual children treated for eye diseases at clinic (excluding errors of refraction and squint) ...	—
Total cases on register at 31st December, 1961 	625

EAR, NOSE AND THROAT

The question of removal of tonsils and adenoids has been a thorny question for some time. There has been, in the past, considerable delay before any school child could be seen by the Consultant Ear, Nose and Throat Surgeon, but I am pleased to say that there is no delay now. However, there is still a considerable waiting period before those passed as needing operative treatment can obtain it and this delay amounts to about twelve months. I must say, however, that very urgent cases obtain priority.

The present shortage of hospital beds and staff contributes largely to this position and perhaps with development of the local hospital services this will improve.

Considerable interest is now being taken in the incidence and ascertainment of deafness in young children. There is no doubt that many children in the past have been unable to get the best out of their early educational opportunities and indeed may have been labelled as backward, owing to the lack of equipment and facilities for testing properly their hearing.

Steps are now being taken to right this position and I hope that we will be able to find those children with even mild degrees of deafness so that they can have every opportunity of treatment if required.

SPEECH THERAPY

<i>Clinic.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
Number of sessions	61
Number of children on register for attendance at beginning of year	49
Number of first attendances during the year	12
Number of children recalled during 1961 after having been stood down in a <i>previous</i> year	3
Total number of children treated during the year	64
Number stood down under review during the year	11
Number discharged during the year:	
(a) Treatment completed	4
(b) Left district	1
(c) Ceased attendance	4
Total number of attendances	356

Unfortunately during the year the Speech Therapy Service was handicapped by lack of staff. Speech Therapists are not readily available and there is no doubt that there are many children in the town who would benefit from the opportunity of attending the Clinics. I hope that it will be possible to improve the Service in the near future.

MINOR AILMENTS

There are no Minor Ailment Clinics held in Sutton Coldfield.

EMPLOYMENT OF CHILDREN BYELAWS

The number of children examined in connection with the above during the year totalled 168 and only one child was refused a certificate.

It is of the utmost importance that these children be examined to ensure that the physical work incurred in their employment is within their capacity.

I would appeal to all those shopkeepers and newsagents, milk suppliers and others who employ schoolchildren to see that they comply with these regulations and have their proposed young employees examined before they start work. In fact, I am only asking for compliance with the law, and would rather have co-operation than have to ask for enforcement.

Medical Examination of Entrants to Courses for Teaching and Appointments to the Teaching Profession

During 1961 medical examinations in connection with the above totalled 47. There were 10 examinations for the teaching profession and 37 examinations for entry to Training College.